

Mirza charges MSM members with 'assault'

by Bonnie Price

Dean of Students Saeed Mirza charged McGill Student Movement (MSM) members Larry Tansey and Ze'ev Ionis with "assault and attack on some students in the University Centre", in open hearings of the Senate Disciplinary Committee last Friday and Monday.

The charges stem from a fight that broke out between several MSM members and three Zionist students during an MSM "mass democracy" meeting three weeks ago in the Union lobby. Four MSM members were arrested after the fight and were banned from the Union by Students' Society Internal Vice-President Mark Bernier.

A third MSM member facing Mirza's charges, Robert Wallace, is still in jail; his case will be heard at a later date.

The administration suspended the three MSM members two weeks ago, and Mirza referred their cases to the disciplinary committee for further consideration. The suspensions will remain in effect until the committee decides on their cases.

The committee temporarily lifted Tansey's suspension at his request. Ionis did not ask to have his suspension lifted, a committee member said. Ionis replied that he had been unable to do so, because he was in jail.

Union building manager Frank

Costi told the committee that he asked the MSM to hold their rally on one side of the Union lobby and provided a stage for this purpose. During the meeting, several persons began singing Hebrew songs.

According to Costi, MSM members Bob Wallace, Larry Tansey, Ze'ev Ionis, and John Robertson, then "jumped off the stage and started beating these fellows up." Costi said he then called police, who were waiting outside the Union.

One of the Zionist students in the fight, Mel Spiegel, corroborated Costi's version of the story.

He initially explained that he had continued on page 19



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Lin sees great change in China

by Getz Obstfeld

China is undergoing a period of "Kaleidoscopic change," the director of McGill's East Asian Studies Institute said Wednesday night.

Addressing an audience of 150, Paul Lin said the people he saw on the streets of Peking were filled with a sense of purpose and a buoyancy of spirit. "Now more than ever before, he added, the people are questioning the motives of their leaders, from the local level of the factory to the highest echelons of party leadership.

Lin, who has just returned from a three-month tour of China, spoke of the "massive changes" that have come about in the goals of the country since the Cultural Revolution began eight years ago.

"The Cultural Revolution prevented China from becoming a fascist dictatorship." The revolution often "attacked everyone in authority indiscriminately."

To prevent the revolutionary process from stagnating, Lin said, the country's leaders were expected to humble and criticize themselves before the masses. The most powerful party members had to "sell newspapers," for they were "suspected as bourgeois and going on the road to capitalism."

This continual self-criticism is a perpetual process, Lin said, and one result of it is that all physically able high school students from the city are forced to spend at least three years in the peasant villages

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Don Tapscott, spokesman for the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights at McGill, addresses Wednesday's open meeting.

Daily photo by Mark Sandiford

Open meeting fails to draw quorum

An open meeting calling on Students' Council to end police interference in students' affairs failed to draw the 300 students needed for a quorum Wednesday and was thus declared "unofficial" by Students' Society President Paul Drager. The meeting was then turned over to general discussion.

Don Tapscott, speaking for the Committee to Defend Democratic Rights at McGill, presented a motion condemning the intervention of police in student affairs on campus and the banning of students from the Union building by Internal Vice-President Mark Bernier.

Police three weeks ago arrested four members of the McGill Student Movement in the Union after disruptions in an MSM "mass democracy" meeting. Bernier subsequently banned the four MSM members from the building.

Tapscott said Council's tactics were "an assault upon students'

rights to organize and express themselves politically. These incidents are part of an on-going series of attacks by a right-wing Students' Council to stifle political debate." He said Council's repressive measures set a precedent that "could be extended to any group that can be defined as political."

Drager defended the decision to call police on campus, saying that police intervention was necessary "to prevent the MSM from tearing up the Union."

Frank Costi, manager of the Union building, said the police were called to break up the fight and remove the MSM members from the building because, from previous experience, he could not rely on students to help end the scuffle. Costi said the problem was only with the MSM, which "insists on holding its mass democracy meetings in the Union lobby instead of rooms allocated to them." He added, "The only reason why they don't hold them in these

rooms is because no one would come." He said that no other group, political or otherwise, has provoked violence.

Ze'ev Ionis, one of the MSM members banned from the Union, denounced the meeting as being organized by "social fascists," saying the organizers ignored the main issue, that of Zionism. He also attacked the Students' Council as "a tool of the administration, the police, and the courts seeking to obscure the issue of whether students at McGill are going to express support for the Palestinian people. It was simply for standing up against Zionism that these events took place."

DAILY STAFF CHRISTMAS PARTY

Come all ye faithful Daily staff members to our annual Christmas party TONIGHT! 9 p.m. Molson residence hall [top of University Street], 1st floor lounge. Refreshments. Fun. Come.



Daily photo by Brian Spence

Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko reads his poetry to a McGill audience of almost 1,000 last night. His stop in Montreal was last in a tour of Canada.

Fund director confident of success

by Michael LeDonna

The McGill Development Program, inaugurated this year, has raised \$7 million of a proposed goal of \$25 million over five years, according to Lorne Gales, co-director of the program.

Gales described the ambitious fund-collecting drive as a general face-lift of the university, with emphasis on special programs that cannot be funded by the provincial government. According to Premier Robert Bourassa, the projects within the program "do not come within the framework of the regular annual grants made to McGill by the Quebec government."

The program, which is expected to be completed by 1978, includes a new physical sciences building and a library for the science faculty, a student services building to supplement the present University Centre, a campus improvement project, expanded library services, and several innovations in teaching methodology.

Also proposed is a \$1 million renovation program for general improvements on the campus.

Gales said that the goals of the development program will be attained. "We are always successful," he said. "That's the only way to be." Past fund-raising drives, said Gales, have always reached their proposed goals.

This last campaign, between 1966 and 1969, collected \$6 million.

In the past, most of the support has come from corporations, especially those which McGill alumni on their boards of directors.

Another expected source of contributions is McGill graduates, who will be approached by branches of the McGill Graduates' Society in all major North American cities.

Gales said that fund-raising drives at McGill have followed a pattern. "In a campaign of this nature, one-third of your money must come from your ten biggest gifts, one-third from your next one hundred, and one-third from all the rest." He said the \$7 million already raised would probably be the easiest, since many of the big gifts are included in it.

The money collected has already been put to use. The Samuel Bronfman building, listed as a project in the development pamphlet, has been built with a grant of \$2 million, but almost twice that will be needed to pay back debts incurred on it. The Strathcona music hall has been undergoing extensive renovations this year, also as a result of the program's success. The workers who are presently putting up fences and repairing other parts of the campus are being paid with money from the development program.

As money flows in, priority will be given to building a new physics building, which will encompass all activities of the physics department. The building, which Gales said is "on the drawing boards right now," will be built on University Street above Milton and will be joined by an overpass to the electronics lab, so that "all teaching facilities will be located under one roof." The present physics building, an 80-year-old structure in which Ernest Rutherford, who discovered the proton, worked during the 1890s, will be renovated too.

The residences will feel the impact of the money too, according to Gales. He said more social activities are needed at the dormitories. Building new dorms is



The Management faculty's Bronfman building is one project funded by the McGill Development Program.

not being considered, however. He suggested that if students demand more living quarters on the hill, the idea would be considered seriously.

The present University Centre, said Gales, cannot handle all student services, which are presently strewn around the campus "haphazardly". He predicted that when funds become available, a new "student services centre" will be built on land next to the Union. The services to be housed in this building would include the student health service, housing service, student aid, and most others.

The department of physical sciences will receive a new library under the program on the eastern side of the campus. The existing McGill libraries are expected to receive nearly \$1 million to expand services and to increase the number of books.

Two related projects that are expected to cost \$1.4 million, are the educational development and instructional development lab proposals. These projects will be concerned with innovations in the teaching process and will provide a direct outlet for professors' ideas on improving teaching methods.

Miscellaneous short-term projects proposed by departments will also be considered for funds. Included in these projects are community programs, teaching experiments, and specialized research projects performed by students. Gales said he hopes that many of these projects will become permanent.

Gales said he believes the hopes of the McGill Development Committee will be fulfilled. "It's the biggest campaign ever launched by a Canadian university with any chance of complete success."

McGill TAs form Arts-wide union

Arts faculty teaching assistants (TAs) agreed last Wednesday to form a TAs' association for all Arts TAs. The new group, which organizers hope will eventually have members from all faculties, is called the McGill Teaching Assistants' Association (TAA).

The TAs, at a meeting of all Arts TAs, also approved a resolution demanding "decent" TA salaries despite the Arts budget cut and called for workloads at "acceptable" levels.

Sociology TA Malcolm Alexander, presenting the motion to approve the TAA, said the main concern was to define how much autonomy each departmental TA group would have within the umbrella body. The meeting voted to make majority decisions binding on everyone in the organization.

The motion, which was passed unanimously, is printed elsewhere on this page.

On salaries, TA Jeff Kessler said "Arts TAs are facing the prospect of not getting any raises in the face of ever increasing costs

in the coming years, and it's quite possible that some TA-ships may be dropped for next year."

Kessler added that faculty salaries are increasing much faster than the budget and said "this brings up the whole question of maintaining high standards in this graduate school so that in the future quality professors with high price-tags and quality graduate students needing TA money to live will come here."

Jerry Spiegel, of sociology, suggested that the TA-ship is often the only form of support for foreign students and emphasized that "some type of negotiation be

initiated with the administration over workloads and salaries."

The ensuing debate centred on how much money a TA should make and how an equitable faculty-wide salary could be reached without giving the administration an excuse to cut salaries in some departments to reach TA equality. A related question was whether TAs receiving relatively high salaries, like those in philosophy, should accept cuts in their pay to raise that of others.

The final form of the motion merely asked for TA salaries at "a decent standard of living."

Political science TA Dan Gottesman pressed for exempting TAs from paying tuition, and a later motion called for studying the issue.

It was also voted to study student participation in running conference sections, the role of TAs in deciding curriculum, and the eligibility of TAs for second jobs, grants, and research positions.

TA's MEETING

There will be an important meeting of the Ad-hoc Co-ordinating Committee of the McGill Teaching Assistants Association on Tuesday, December 18, at 7:30 p.m. in room 123 in the Union. We will be discussing plans for dealing with the budget cuts and other organizational matters.

Proposal for a McGill Teaching Assistants Association

Aims:

To deal with matters which concern all TAs, e.g. wage parity between departments; maintenance of TAs' living standards; relations with government agencies; relations with the administration; etc.

To protect our rights as TAs and promote the participation of TAs in the making of decisions which affect their work situation. To allow TAs a place in the determination of course curriculum and content.

Organizational Proposals:

Membership: All members of the departmental TAAs are members of the McGill TAA.

Co-ordinating Committee: consists of at least one representative from each departmental TAA. Beyond this, representation shall be proportional to the number of TAs within each departmental TAA, in the ratio of one representative for every ten TAs. The co-ordinating committee is responsible for organizing sub-committees and overall co-ordination and for recommending actions and policy for consideration by departmental TAAs.

The co-ordinating committee meets at least once every two weeks as necessary. These meetings are open to all members of the McGill TAA and will be advertised in the Daily. The co-ordinating committee shall circulate a newsletter on a regular basis to all members.

Collective Decisions:

The co-ordinating committee shall recommend courses of action for consideration by all departmental TAAs. The voting shall take place within the departmental TAAs, but the majority of votes within the whole McGill TAA would decide the issue. The individual tallies would be combined into a total vote.

Constitutional Change:

This is to be decided by the same rules that apply for collective action.

McGill prof lauds Moscow peace congress

by Sheldon Goldfarb

The director of McGill's French Canada Studies Program says the recent World Congress of Peace Forces in Moscow was a success, because for the first time ordinary people — and not just government representatives — from almost the whole world met to discuss problems of world peace.

Jean-Louis Roy, who is also president of the Quebec Civil Liberties Union, led the 14-member Quebec delegation at the congress, which was attended between October 25 and October 31 by more than 3,200 representatives from 144 countries and 120 international organizations.

At a press conference given last week by members of the Quebec delegation, Roy said the success of the congress was "quite evident" because "the common people of the world were able to meet and discuss what was on their minds — on disarmament, on environment, on peaceful coexistence, on the fascist coup in Chile, etc. — without restriction."

The congress, Roy said, called for an end to war, demanding that every people be allowed to choose its own way of life. It also called for "peaceful coexistence, the right to national independence, and the elimination of racism, colonialism, armaments, and aggression."

During most of the congress, the delegates met in 14 different committees, dealing with subjects like Chile, Indochina, the Middle East, peaceful coexistence, national liberation, human rights, and disarmament. The congress met in full session to hear speeches by Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev and by Hortensia Allende, widow of the slain Chilean president, and to approve a common appeal.

Roy took part in the committee on social problems and human rights. The committee concluded, he said, that declarations of civil rights are not enough, but must be supplemented by guarantees of social and economic rights, such as the right to work.

"The right to work — and to work for good wages in decent

conditions — is a pivotal one," Roy said. "When this right is denied, as it is to about 10 per cent of the Quebec population, then many other rights are lost with it. The high unemployment rate in Quebec indicates a fundamental denial of human rights."

Roy added that besides proclaiming a code of rights, it is necessary to set up administrative machinery to ensure that these rights are respected.

Roy said the human rights committee also noted a discrepancy between the great amount of talk about civil rights in North America and the actions of North American governments, which "exploit the rest of the world" and deprive other peoples of their rights. The committee called on the United Nations committee on human rights and colonialism to be more active.

Of course, Roy said, the congress

cannot enforce any of its resolutions. The congress and its various committees tried to identify problems and point to solutions, "but it is up to other organizations to carry these out."

For instance, "we demanded that military budgets be immediately cut by 20 per cent, but we can exert only moral pressure to that end."

Such moral pressure depends on publicity, Roy said, and he criticized the North American press for not writing more about the congress. The European and the Soviet press gave much more coverage, he said, and he suggested that the poor North American coverage may have been due to the occurrence of the Middle East crisis at the time and to the lack of "flashy news" at the congress.

"As well," he said, "the congress expressed many criticisms that are not always well received in the West."

In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, some congress delegates were taken around the country after the congress to bring news of it directly to the people. Roy, however, was not one of those who travelled around the U.S.S.R.

The congress was organized during the past year, and the Quebec delegates were chosen by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee over the summer. The moratorium committee was given this responsibility by a preparatory committee for the congress.

The Quebec delegation had representatives from labour unions, including the Quebec Teachers' Corporation (QTC), from the moratorium committee, from the Quebec Civil Liberties Union, from university student associations, and from various citizens' groups.

QTC members participated in the committee on education and culture, which demanded that all chauvinist, militarist, and neo-colonialist ideas be removed from school texts.

QTC member Micheline Sicotte said at the press conference that Quebec schools reflect the nature of Quebec's capitalist society. For instance, they "encourage individual success at the expense of the collective good, and they encourage competition."

Although plans are not definite, Roy said he expects another peace congress to be held within three years; the congress steering committee, of which he was a member, was in favour of another meeting because the congress was seen as "a useful counterweight to military and governmental actions."

Such congresses are useful, Roy added, because they "keep the problems of peace in the minds of the people." They go beyond just defending peace in helping to create "a durable base of co-operation among peoples from countries with different social systems."

UFW boycott intensifying

by Jennifer Pader

The United Farm Workers' boycott has been intensified since Cesar Chavez's visit to Montreal, according to representatives of the Quebec Farmworker Support Committee and the McGill for Farmworkers Committee.

Chavez, who spoke in Montreal two weeks ago, announced the kickoff of a UFW campaign against Dominion chain stores.

Before the picketing began, however, the Dominion workers and some Steinberg workers went on strike. The UFW joined the strikers' picket lines at seven Dominion stores last Saturday. The picketing will continue each Saturday.

According to UFW organizer John Bank, "The picketing was extremely successful. Hundreds of customers pulled away from the stores, and we had good solidarity with the workers. They carried the

UFW flag and banner, and we carried their signs."

This past week saw the president of Loyola College endorse the UFW boycott. Representatives of the McGill committee plan to talk to McGill principal Robert Bell about the boycott and are waiting for a statement from Students' Society President Paul Drager.

Earlier this year, the McGill committee had scab grapes removed from the residence cafeteria. The committee is also campaigning to have scab lettuce removed "as soon after vacation as we can," according to spokesman Sean Cosgrove.

Committee members also said that chain stores have begun to compromise in dealing with the UFW. Both Steinberg and Dominion chains have agreed to put up signs telling customers about the UFW boycott, but neither has removed the scab produce from their shelves.



Photo by Claire Demers
Professor Jean-Louis Roy with Quebec delegates to the Moscow conference.

Shore urges ban on course guides

by J. Barker

McGill Professor Bruce Shore says student course evaluations should be banned, because they only tell those that use them what students know about teaching.

Shore, an assistant professor of education in the Centre for Learning and Development, recently told the Dalhousie University Faculty Association that "student opinionaires" are usually a valid indication of what students think about a course and help students decide what courses to take.

But, he added, the use of student course evaluations by those who decide on tenure and promotion is an abuse that threatens faculty members. Shore said he would like the decision-makers to use only those evaluations that faculty members and the administration have made.

Because they are limited by students' knowledge of education, Shore said, the evaluations do not show the amount of work done outside the classroom by a professor or the cost of resources needed to present particular courses. He said student evaluations take into account only the relationship between student and teacher and neglect other factors.

Elaborating on his views to the Daily last week, Shore said the availability of course materials and of the professor, evidence that students are learning the subject, and student satisfaction with the course should be considered in evaluations.

But he said "there is no sense evaluating things over which the professor has no control, such as required course content, or which the professor is unwilling to cha-

nge, such as the lecture format."

Shore said questionnaires given during courses are more effective because it is possible then to evaluate what has been done well and what needs improvement. Changes in the course could be tried while it is still in progress.

Shore said it would be possible for the Students' Society to make up course evaluations in consultation with the Centre for Learning and Development, which works with interested faculty members on course design and gives workshops on new developments in educational methods.

As it is now, course evaluations are given out by professors themselves or by students from individual departments. Some of these are drawn up in consultation with the centre.

UNITED FARMWORKERS CHRISTMAS ACTIVITIES

The Quebec Farmworker Support Committee and the McGill for Farmworkers Committee invite everyone to join them in several days of boycott during the holiday season. All activities will take place at the Dominion headquarters in the Cote des Neiges Plaza.

At 4 p.m., Friday, December 21, 9 UFW fasters and supporters will give out leaflets and talk to people about the boycott.

On Saturday, December 22, you are invited to join UFW workers from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. as they give out leaflets, picket the Dominion stores, and sing.

The fast will end at 4 p.m. Monday, December 24, with an ecumenical service and Christmas Eve celebration, to be attended by several Montreal religious leaders.

If you are interested in being part of the fast during the four days (which would include housing), go to the United Farmworkers Office at 1290 St. Denis or call 866-9795. You are also welcome to come during any of these hours for whatever spare time you have to carry our flag and join the struggle.

Comment

Quebec controls won't help McGill

by Bonnie Price

McGill, along with the other provincial universities, is struggling to retain its autonomy in the face of the Quebec government's increasing fiscal control of higher education.

Quebec has not resisted the universal temptation to use economic ascendancy to assert control. As government grants became the lifeline of higher education in the 1960's, so grew Quebec's interest in the universities' functions.

The government's aims of stripping higher education of its elitism and of expanding the educational capacities of Quebec's universities through co-ordinated planning are valid; but achieving these aims through consolidating the government's power is not.

By the same token, McGill's desire to retain the freedom to pursue the course of its choice without government interference is legitimate as long as this pursuit is not at the expense of any segment of Quebec society.

The ministry of education's duty is to act as a watchdog over university functions but not to regiment them.

Questionnaires

In 1971, the Council of Universities, a government advisory body made up of 15 government employees, laymen, university administrators, professors, and students appointed by the minister of education, distributed "orientation" questionnaires to each university.

The inquiry was aimed at determining the specific nature and developmental direction of each department within the provincial universities.

Based on the responses to the questionnaire, the council prepared a series of government proposals—known as Cahiers II and III—which were released to the universities last February.

The Senate Planning Committee is drafting McGill's uninvited reply to the Cahiers.

The council proposals have the potential, if implemented, to completely revamp the nature of university education as we know it today.

The council envisions a closely integrated network of universities acting together to "produce harmonious cultural, political, economic, and social aims." A large part of the traditional policy-making role of the universities will be assumed by the ministry of Education and the council under the network system.

Government to oversee

According to Cahier III, the government will oversee the network, determining the "objectives of higher education," general educational policies, the nature of the government's financial support, and the "evaluation of the realization of these objectives." The council's role will be, in part, to make "recommendations regarding objectives and policies, needs and problems of higher education."

The universities will be relegated to taking "initiatives concern-



The larger Quebec scene looms over the McGill campus as the provincial government increases fiscal control over universities.

ing teaching programs, research and services to society"; they will be able to "participate" in the government's planning process.

McGill's response to this proposed role was stated in a report passed by Senate: "It is imperative that the institutions themselves retain primary responsibility for the development and application of university education."

The stated intention of the council in proposing a network of universities is to standardize the quality of university education within the province and to "rationalize" the existing educational systems by eliminating duplication, consolidating small programs in the same field, and planning each university to complement the activities of the others.

The best-laid plans...

The effect of these aims, however well intentioned, could be to decrease the "universality" of each university and to impose a bureaucratic straightjacket on innovative research and experimental programs.

McGill has been receiving considerably more research funds than the francophone universities under the old funding system. To reduce this discrepancy the council has decided to assert Quebec's constitutional right to control its educational system and has requested that federal funds henceforth be channelled through the provincial government for distribution.

A McGill brief submitted to the

Daily photo by Vito Magistrale

federal government in 1971 described Quebec's major research objectives as: "(1) the socio-economic development of Quebec and (2) the pump-priming of research facilities in institutions which have not yet developed as strongly as such policy objectives require."

Anglophone elite

This appraisal of Quebec's research priorities is partly confirmed by one of the council's recommendations: "that the fundamental aim of research be to train competent persons in order to meet the growing needs of Quebec society." Under this set of socially oriented priorities, McGill—as the bastion of the anglophone elite in working-class Quebec and as a university that pursues "basic" research in addition to the

"mission-oriented" research which Quebec emphasizes—would especially suffer.

There is concern over the council's proposed restrictions on the type of research a university might undertake. The first draft of McGill's response to the council said that McGill is concerned that strict controls might have a "stultifying effect on university initiatives."

The main function of the universities should, according to the council, be in continuing education.

In Cahier III, the council's analysis of McGill in relation to its participation in continuing education was ambivalent:

"So far, McGill has viewed its policy quite narrowly, so that its actual role is rather one of para-university service than a university contribution to continuing education and the education of adults as conceived by the council."

The council added, "now that it is financially supported by the State, part-time education appears to be an area in which McGill would like to participate more systematically." Here, as elsewhere in the proposals, the ideas of fiscal support and policy determination go hand-in-hand.

Continuing education lauded

The concepts behind continuing education—a flexible approach to obtaining a degree and increasing the accessibility of higher education to all segments of society—were lauded in the McGill planning Committee's original draft to the council (even as the committee asserted that McGill's main function would remain full-time education).

McGill acknowledges, therefore, the legitimacy of the government's role in orienting the universities towards new directions, such as continuing education; the concern arises when the orienting develops into manipulating, dictating, and channelling, whether in the interests of efficiency or of consolidating power.

McGill must, admittedly, "start behaving like the minority institution that it is," as Professor Hugh McPherson of the Planning Committee expressed it. From this point of view, the ministry has a special concern in "redirecting" McGill.

Cahier III states:

"For a long period, McGill defined its existence by reference to criteria that did not refer to the realities of Quebec. The growing recourse to government support, the strengthening of Quebec nationalism and its influence on both the policies put forward by the province and those of the federal government, and the development of thinking within the university have led it to a clear understanding of the problem."

The issue at stake here, however, is not the legitimate coercion that the government has used to make McGill responsive to the needs of this province; it is the larger question of the freedom of each university to practise self-determination.

TAs to feel pain in the Arts

by Jeff Kessler

Walter Hitschfeld, dean of Graduate Studies and Research, said yesterday that the recent cut in the Arts faculty budget has increased the need for the university to find improved ways of financially supporting graduate students.

Hitschfeld said that with the ending of the collegial program and the decline of enrollment from the huge surge in the 1960s, there are already fewer graduate students.

"The graduate pipeline is long; so the reduced output is not apparent yet. But input into the program has definitely declined. With the loss of students, we naturally face a loss of funds."

Hitschfeld said money has just recently been made available to Arts graduate students, and even now Arts faculties are not receiving as much as other

faculties. "There has always been in Canada an unfortunate anomaly for graduate student support from research grants from professors. Not until recently has Canada Council made these grants available to Arts students. A large amount of these funds go into TA-ships, which are still small, and the administration says we cannot increase by any appreciable factor the money available."

About a year ago, said Hitschfeld, the Graduate Student Faculty voted unanimously to suggest raising TA salaries annually by the amount of inflation.

"The administration," he added, "has urged the departments to do this, but obviously it has not been done in some cases."

While by no means satisfied with the money made available by Quebec and the Canada Council, Dean Hitschfeld said he sees a

large attempt by these two to alleviate some of McGill's graduate financial problems. He also sees some slight progress being made in supporting graduate students.

"For example, the deans have worked on Canada Council to make MA support available."

Will the present budget situation mean a decline in graduate quality? Hitschfeld doubts that possibility, at least for now.

The budget cut, it is feared, will cause a decline in enrollment, but "a decline by small percentages in number is not tantamount to a decline in quality. A large percentage drop in graduate students is a different story, but even here it would affect the educational atmosphere rather than its quality. But there's certainly every reason to believe that the situation in funds is quite serious."

Confident of success

Library workers pursue union drive

by Julian Sher

After about three months of organizing with encouraging results workers trying to unionize McGill's library employees are confident of eventual success.

"Our outlook is very positive, and we're going to accelerate our activities in January," said Luda Shpak, a library assistant in Redpath circulation active in recruiting members for the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE).

From the hopes of a handful of library assistants in early October, the idea of unionization has become a reality for an increasing number of employees, apparently convinced that union protection is the best way to redress the various grievances—large and small—that they have with the administration.

The drive for unionization comes at a time when, according to director of libraries Richard A. Farley, there is "considerable pressure to squeeze our personnel to a minimum number." He said he could not tell now whether this pressure will produce layoffs.

Self-education

"We started in early October with only about 10 people," said Blackerwood library assistant Tapas Majumdar, another union supporter, "and the first thing we did was to learn about unions and contracts to educate ourselves."

"We learned from the maintenance workers' strike that successes can be achieved in a short period of time," said Larry Feldman, a McLennan worker.

"By our November 6 meeting at the Berkeley Hotel, our numbers had grown impressively," he said.

The union canvassers were at

first despondent because recruiting slowed down slightly compared with earlier success. "But we realized that perhaps this was a good sign," Shpak said.

"It meant people were not making an immediate 'yes' or 'no' decision. They were taking the issue of unionization seriously and were interested in finding out more before they make up their minds."

"It's even more encouraging," added Majumdar, "because if we succeed, it means our local will have conscientious people, who will take the union seriously."

More than 30 per cent

To be accredited by the province, the workers must recruit more than half of McGill's 250-odd library employees. In early November, the Daily reported that about 30 per cent had signed up, and, according to Shpak, "some progress" has been made getting new members since then.

"We've scored quite a measure of success in the two larger libraries, McLennan and Redpath," she said, summing up the work of the first three months, "but we've had some difficulty in maintaining contact with the branch libraries, because they're spread out all over the campus."

Right now, before the Christmas break, organizing work is proceeding at a steady pace. The library workers have found, nevertheless, that a unionizing drive has its problems.

Attempts to discredit the union

"There have been unsuccessful attempts of course, to discredit and misrepresent CUPE and unions in general. But we're doing our best to present the union in a clear and truthful manner," said Frank



Daily photo by Mark Sandiford

Uribe, a McLennan circulation worker.

Several misunderstandings about unions have also had to be cleared up.

"One myth is that unionization means a punch-clock," said Majumdar. "But at the University of Toronto and the University of Quebec, which are unionized libraries, the punch-clock doesn't exist."

"Another myth is that the union will eliminate the relaxed atmosphere we now have with the administration. This type of argument is put forward by some people, but a union doesn't necessarily mean tense relations between two parties."

A third myth the union organizers succeeded in destroying

was the fear that signing a union card will endanger one's job. The attack on the myth was carried out, they said, by carefully explaining the labour code and pointing out that signing is strictly confidential.

Shpak pointed out a more serious problem. "For whatever reason, people are sometimes not that positive about unions — because of how the press frequently handles them, or the actions of the few bad existing unions, like the Teamsters in California."

Positive aspects

"People don't hear enough about the positive aspects of unions, creating jobs, better working conditions, and security," she said. "At the same time, people also sometimes think the union is a panacea, when really it is only as strong as its members are."

Meanwhile, the administration, having recovered from the swift maintenance workers' strike, but now in the midst of negotiations with print shop and computer workers, has not yet openly responded to this latest flurry of union activity on campus.

"The administration's response so far has been just to watch us," Majumdar said. "Farley has said quite a few times that he is not against a union as such."

Anti-union gestures

"There haven't been any formal anti-union statements, but there have been subtle anti-union gestures," he said.

The library assistants pointed to a memo from the personnel department that quoted only the part of the labour code forbidding union soliciting during working hours as an example of such a gesture.

But they said that except for that letter, the administration "has not tried to hassle us officially, because it's smart enough to realize that we are protected by the labour code."

The library workers also said there were "isolated cases" in some departments of supervisors being overly strict against employees known to favour the union.

Some library assistants also said the administration's "paternalistic image" was "really coming out" in

recent weeks.

"We feel that if the administration wants to put its house in order, that's fine," said Majumdar. "But our job, as union organizers, is to help workers put our own house in order."

Farley told the Daily that, as director of libraries, he was "very neutral" on unionization.

"I am not pro-union or anti-union. I could work in either situation," he said.

"Psychological" problems

He added, however, that there might be some "psychological" difficulties with a union, since "many of our people come from Europe and are worried about this aspect of our society."

But, he stressed, the "spirited discussion" about unionization has been "helpful" for the library and it is "a matter for employees to decide."

In matters closer to his responsibilities, Farley said budget plans were being drawn up for the coming year. He said a cost of living increase might be introduced, but also said layoffs could not be ruled out.

"Because books are costing us more, we're under considerable pressure to squeeze our personnel to a minimum number," he said.

"We can't tell if this will mean any layoffs. Many people feel we're too inefficient, that we use too many people. If we could squeeze some out, it would be a good thing, as far as some people are concerned," Farley said.

He said he hoped there would be no layoffs, but "I'll probably have to eat those words if the government gives me a directive."

Farley also said it was "always well understood" that automation would not cause any loss of jobs except through attrition.

Whatever the administration's plans are, a growing number of its library workers seem intent on joining CUPE to protect themselves.

The library assistants active in organizing say their drive after the Christmas break will be more accelerated and more organized and will have more participation from people already signed up.

As many members as possible

"We would like to include as many people in the bargaining unit as possible — casual help, full-time staff, and students — because we feel that all would benefit," said Luda Shpak. "At the University of Quebec at Laval, and at other universities where the workers are represented by CUPE, students, like all other employees, are covered and receive the same benefits on a pro rata basis."

Asked to comment on the status of the unionization drive in McGill's library, Mike Cohen, a Montreal CUPE organizer, stressed the independence of the library employees who were organizing.

"I'm very glad to see that the campaign is being run by the library assistants. They understand the situation better than I do. I'm only there to assist them."

"The best people to ask about the union," he said, "are those who work in the library."

Engineering dean's resignation accepted

by Andrew Plank

Despite protests from engineering students and faculty, Principal Robert Bell has accepted Engineering Dean George d'Ombain's resignation.

The Daily learned last month that Bell had asked d'Ombain to resign after the administration discovered that d'Ombain was three years older than his stated age. The dean, now 62, would have finished his five-year term in 1978, at the age of 67—two years above McGill's compulsory retirement age.

Shortly after d'Ombain announced his decision to resign at a closed faculty meeting, the Engineering Undergraduate Society sent Bell a petition signed by about 60 per cent of its students protesting the dean's forced resignation.

At a closed faculty meeting, staff members passed a motion asking the principal to reconsider his acceptance of the dean's resignation. The motion, which has not been made public,

apparently asked Bell to consider extending the dean's term to the end of this academic year or until the dean reaches the mandatory retirement age.

The student petition and a letter from the EUS were submitted to the Board of Governors. The board discussed the dean's resignation in a closed session.

Both d'Ombain and Bell have been reluctant to discuss the resignations. Bell, who says the matter is "personal to the dean," has not divulged the contents of his reply to the faculty motion. Bell also said Daily articles on the affair contained "misinformation," but he refused to elaborate.

According to one source, the dean repeatedly lied about his age when asked to clarify discrepancies in the papers he submitted to the appointment committee.

D'Ombain has denied that he lied to extend his deanship beyond "its natural term." The dean said that the papers containing falsified information about his age were submitted to McGill 17 years ago,



George d'Ombain

before the date of his retirement became an issue.

A statutory committee is now being set up to advise the principal on the appointment of a new dean or acting dean. This committee is to have four members appointed by Senate, four members appointed by the engineering faculty, and three student members.

After the committee's recommendation is submitted to Bell, he will present his choice to the Board of Governors for ratification.

D'Ombain said he does not know if he will remain at McGill in some other capacity.

Editorial

PM's platitudes won't wash

PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU'S thank-you note to Students' Society External Vice-President Earle Taylor is full of pleasant platitudes about restoring democracy in Chile and about Canada's role in helping Canadians "and other people who require our government's assistance" in that country—platitudes that Vice-President Taylor quotes for us without comment.

Trudeau assures us that the government doesn't support the Chilean junta, but recognized the regime merely to help Canadians and others in Chile. Recent leaks of government documents, however, have shown the Canadian government's true feelings.

Cables from Canada's ambassador to Chile, Andrew Ross, all but justified the fascist coup on the grounds that the democratically elected Allende government was "incompetent."

Ross added: "It is not the fact of Allende's downfall, but the method in which it was accomplished that we regret."

Ross is also the one who dismissed reports that the junta is torturing political prisoners, saying, "You must remember—this is South America."

As for Canada's helping those in need in Chile, recent newspaper reports have revealed that before Hortensia Allende's visit to Canada, the Canadian embassy in Santiago had granted asylum to only four applicants even though it admitted receiving 15 applications a day.

But perhaps Trudeau did not have the refugees in mind when he spoke of "other people who require our government's assistance." Perhaps he was referring to the fascist junta, to which the Canadian government gives no "support of any kind"—except for selling it six airplanes worth \$5 million.

It certainly is of interest for McGill students to know what the prime minister says, but it is of even more interest for them to know what he does.

Sheldon Goldfarb

letters

Trudeau Thanks Earle Taylor

To the editor:

Recently, I received a letter from Prime Minister Trudeau thanking me for my letter concerning Students' Council stand on the military coup in Chile. As you will remember, Council endorsed a letter I sent both Prime Minister Trudeau and External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp. This letter voiced strong dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Canadian government handled the Chile situation and urged non-recognition of the military regime now in power.

I think it is of interest to all McGill students to know what Mr. Trudeau replied, and so I quote the most important part of his letter:

"On September 29 the Canadian government extended formal diplomatic recognition to the present (military) administration. Our reasons for taking this action were not based on support of any kind for the present government, but on the very real need for effective representation for those Canadians who found themselves in Chile during these events. As you may know, there were a number of Canadians detained and questioned. It is extremely important that our embassy is able to help these and other people who require our government's assistance. Any help we can offer is of course only effective through the channels of diplomacy.

"I know I share your hope that democracy will be restored to that country very soon."

In view of the wide interest shown by McGill students with regards to the Chile situation, I would hope that you make this letter public.

N. Earle Taylor
External Vice-President
McGill Students' Society

Toronto Students' Council knocks McGill Students' Council

To the editor:

At a November general meeting, the U of T Students' Administrative Council passed the following motion with no dissent:

That the University of Toronto SAC denounces the action of the McGill Students' Society in interfering with the McGill Daily by slashing the newspaper's budget. We reaffirm our commitment to freedom of campus papers from student council control, and call on McGill Students' Society to restore the Daily's full grant."

We wish you well in your campaign against unwarranted interference and hope the student leadership at McGill assumes a more progressive posture in the near future. If there is any more help we can give, please let us know. We have already sent a telegram containing the above motion to Paul Drager.

Bob Anderson,
President
Students' Administrative Council



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No justification for calling police

Ed. note: The Daily received a copy of the following letter to Students' Society President Paul Drager last week.

Dear President Drager and Students' Council:

I have just heard of the events in the Union building on Thursday, November 22nd. Obviously, I can't know all the details of what happened, who provoked whom, etc.; but one thing seems to me to be quite bad. That is the use of the Montreal anti-subversive police squad to remove MSM members from the building. They were apparently brought in at the call of the building manager. This, plus your expressed intention of banning MSM from the building (if what I read in the Daily is true), seems to me to be dangerous precedents.

Serious political discussion is of utmost importance for students across Canada at this point in time. Political groups should not be banned from campus centres such as student union buildings. With respect to the confrontation that did take place, I am quite concerned over your allowing a building manager to call police into a matter that should be settled by students. Obviously, the three students are free to lay charges. But, within a student centre, it seems to me that the students should decide who is causing a disruption, who should be ejected.

I assume you have disciplinary procedures within the student government. This seems to me the proper place to take problems such as this one.

But, primarily, it is the students themselves, through serious discussion who can decide who was right and who was wrong. If they feel a group is guilty of provocation and intimidation, they can undoubtedly deal with it. Calling in police is a very extreme measure, which should not be lightly done. It seems to have no justification in this case.

Brian Loomes,
President
Alma Mater Society of the
University of British Columbia

In defence of the executive's ban of four MSM members

To the editor:

The position of such members of the McGill community as Joan Mandell and Peter Gutkind on the MSM would be delightfully absurd were it not for the dangerous implications of their perspective. To conclude that the disciplining of the atavistic element within the McGill body politic is repressive is to ignore the events that led to this action. And yet Peter Gutkind in

his letter of December 4 demands that intellect be applied to a situation where he has isolated the problem and then avoided the logical conclusion.

Working from the premise that, as an institution of higher learning, McGill should facilitate and encourage an exchange of ideas (where this exchange is didactic and a means to positive action), the inhibition of this exchange by obstruction and violence defeats the whole purpose.

And yet, through a long line of incidents, this is exactly what the MSM has accomplished. A concrete example of this was the disruption of Zbigniew Brzezinski October 16, 1972 by two members of the MSM. What this action implied is that these two MSM members did not think the audience was capable of judging Brzezinski's ideas for themselves.

What direct line to absolute truth do these people have that enabled them to do the thinking for the audience? And what revelation has been given them that they feel they have the right to do so?

The reason the MSM gave for this act (as for all others of a similar nature) is that "fascists" have no right to speak. A "fascist" is one who disagrees with MSM members and they are very liberal in affixing this label.

The use of the word fascist by the MSM is in itself ironic since one of the instruments of a fascist ideology is the use of violence to inhibit or curtail the exchange of ideas. And the reason is straightforward. If the powers of intellect and persuasion are insufficient, groups will resort to obstruction and violence to impose their viewpoints on others.

The executive of the Students' Society has not banned the four members of the MSM from the Union because it disagrees with MSM ideology. The executive action stems from the expression of political ideology by the MSM in such a way that it interferes with the civil rights of others. To allow this one-sided version of freedom of expression to continue is to sanction the violation of other people's rights. And to applaud this usurping of power—as Joan Mandell has done—is to support the value judgement that the message of the MSM transcends the civil rights of others.

And the question remains: how can you logically demand for the MSM—Joan Mandell, Peter Gutkind—what the MSM by its actions has denied to others?

Gordon Roback

Ed. note: A reading of the two editorials run by the Daily on the disorders in the Union and the banning of four MSM members [November 23 and 30] would show that the Daily did not applaud the

actions of the MSM; in fact, we criticized them as being counter-productive. But the actions of the MSM justified neither banning four of its members from the Union nor calling the police onto campus. Those two actions were much more dangerous than any taken by the MSM; it is those actions of the executive that are the main threat to democratic rights. And that is why the Daily condemned those actions so vigorously.

Letters wanted in prison

To the editor:

I am a student at McNeil federal prison and would like to receive and write letters from and to everyone, especially in Canada.

I am 24 years old, with hazel eyes and brown hair. I am six feet tall, weigh 185 pounds, and come from Texas. I like all outdoors activities, all sports. I am a Leo, and I am very lonely.

So won't you have a heart and write?

I promise to answer all letters just as soon as I see them.

Harold Burkeen
No. 86956-132 Borf 1000
Steilacoom,
Washington 98388

Shellcast Workers Request Support

Ed. note: The following appeal is a translation from French of a letter sent to the Daily by striking Shellcast workers.

To whom it may concern:

We appeal to you to support us in our struggle. Since last November 19, we have been on strike at Shellcast Foundries. We are all immigrants (Spanish, Latin Americans, Haitians, Greeks); we left our native lands to find a new way of life, believing that in this way super-exploitation and repression would be done away with for us and our families. But we have fallen into a factory in Montreal-North where wages and working conditions are pitiful in comparison with other factories of the same type.

It is now eight months that we have been trying to form a union, a necessary tool for defending our rights. The boss has attempted a number of actions to divide us: blackmail, job relocations, intimidation, dismissals, etc. But we remain united and in solidarity.

The workers of Shellcast appeal to the solidarity that should exist between Quebecois workers and immigrant workers. Our chances of winning depend on the monetary as well as the moral support you can give us to continue the struggle.

Send donations to:

Comité des Travailleurs de
Shellcast
5356 St. Dominique (273-1543)

The Shellcast Workers

Resting on our figleaves
To the editor:

Craig Toomey opened his article on the Residence art classes with the sentence, "Numerous drawings of a nude model mysteriously appeared on the walls of Bishop Mountain Hall recently, and for the first time this year many residence students were clearly happy to be eating there." This statement is false, and gives a totally biased and unrepresentative impression of Ahmed Yar Kahn's art classes and of the attitudes of the students living in residence, almost half of whom are women. We would appreciate it if, in the future, Mr. Toomey could refrain from assuming that his sexist attitudes are shared by students in residence.

Robert Shepherd,
733 Gardner Hall
Ron Hryniowski,
734 McConnell Hall
Wayne J. Morgan,
734 Gardner Hall
Michael Rickards,
330 Molson Hall
Pierre A. Gauthier,
722 Gardner Hall
Marilyn Suspenski,
609 Gardner Hall
Anna Demanis,
519 McConnell Hall
Frances Main,
510 McConnell Hall
Melissa Stirrat,
610 Gardner Hall

For Archytrave and Laura
—Being more explicit
To the editor:

I meant to write a longer verse
I edited to come on terse
For fear of being windy.

Now Archytrave and Laura too
Align themselves against the new,
But what about the reasons?

The massive blocks, obtuse of
form,
Crowd in around us as a norm.
I join you and condemn them.

Archy insists upon a stop,
If it is old then up it prop,
And damn the modern concrete.

While Laura mourns the heaps and
gaps,
Enumerates them and perhaps
Comes closer to an answer.

The new, were it a fairly made
Enhancement to our urban glade,
Why, then I wouldn't mind it.

But all of us might bear more
clout,
Though tempting 'tis to single out
One oldy or another.

If we could concentrate some more
On what we really all deplore:
Our City's disappearance.

Each old stone mansion may not be
Worth utter perpetuity,
A gem of architecture.

But brick by brick and stone by
stone
They gave a quite especial tone
To what was Hochelaga.

And stone by stone and brick by
brick
McGill conspires to turn the trick
Of knocking it to pieces.

For what was once a Burnside

farm,
And then a late Victorian charm,
I guess is gone forever.

Unless we tell them there's
enough
Of concrete-canyon cities south
(Not all across the border!)

We'd like to see our Mountain and
Some evidence that human hand
Wrought other than destruction.

Though we're not stuck on
yesterday,
What's rising now is NOT the way.
For God's sake Build for PEOPLE.

P.S.
Imperfect though my edifice, my
structure Homo Sap,
Oh Archytrave be of good cheer,
Let's meet o'er luncheon and a
beer,
Refreshing, amber, foamy beer,
come snap with me a cap!
If, buddy, you could spare a dime—
4883, the local's mine.

Anthony — Anatomy.

Arabs criticized
To the editor:
The Arab leaders have been
fighting Israel since 1948, claiming
that they are fighting to restore
the Palestinians' rights. Thus,
they are supposedly the Palestin-
ians' benefactors, to such an
extent that they are willing to
sacrifice the lives of their people to
benefit these Palestinians. Yet
what have the Arab countries
really done for these Palestinians
since 1948?

i) No Arab country will give
citizenship to the Palestinians.

ii) Since 1948, the Palestinians
were forced to stay in refugee
camps getting help from the U.N.,
but no help from these so-called
Arab benefactors. Fewer than a
half million refugees couldn't be
given a chance to live a normal life
among over 100 million Arabs, yet
Europe absorbed more than 100
times that amount after World
War II, India absorbed millions
after the war in Bangladesh,
etc....

iii) Jordan annexed partitioned
Palestine (West Bank) in 1948 and
then fought and killed Palestinians
in 1970.

Why, then, will these Arab
leaders lay down lives for the
Palestinians, but contribute no
help to their living conditions,
even to the point of forcing these
Palestinians to remain living in
these terrible conditions?

Israel and the Palestinians are
scapegoats being used by Arab
leaders in their dream of once
again creating a great Arab
nation. Nasser saw himself as the
leader of an Arab nation. Sadat is
not the leader Nasser was, but
King Feisal seems to have taken
Nasser's place.

It is no coincidence that Egypt
changed its demands after the
Algerian summit to ones they
knew Israel couldn't accept if it
is to survive and are now threaten-
ing to withdraw from the Geneva
conference. Henry Wolkowicz
M. Sc. II

Seoul student wants letters
To the editor:
If it is at all possible, I want to get
acquainted with some Canadian
students.

I am an art student attending
Seoul National University. My
major is in sculpture, or should I

McGill Daily

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1973

CHRISTMAS PAST

With the Colourful
Traditions of
By-gone Days

The First Christmas.

While it is necessary to begin
even an outline history of Christ-
mas with the Nativity, there is no
use competing with the magnificent
account to be found in the Eliza-
bethan version of the Bible.

Let us pass, then, to the more
familiar and popular attributes of
Christmas. Nearly all of the tradi-
tions and associations of the modern
Christmas are of pagan origin. The
revelries of the Romans, the sol-
emnities of the old Celts, and the
folk tales of the ancient Teutons
have all contributed to this season
of festive mirth and festive jollity.

The Mistletoe.

The custom of hanging up the
mistletoe, for example, originated
with the ancient Britons. Strangely
enough, the ceremony was then a
solemn one. The Arch-Druid,
robed in white, cut the mistletoe
from the oak with a golden sickle,
and the sacred plant was caught in
a cloth of purest lawn, held by
immaculate maidens.

The early Christian missionaries,
finding the people loth to forsake
their old customs, allowed such
portions of the mistletoe ceremony
as were not definitely pagan to be
incorporated into the festivals of
the church. Thus Christian and
pagan traditions became interming-
led. Now, it was one of practices
of the primitive church for brothers
in Christ to embrace in the "pax
vobiscum," or kiss of peace. Very
early in the history of Christmas,
kissing under the mistletoe became
a custom.

Greetings from Principal Douglas



Another Christmas will soon be rolling
around to greet us and another year will soon
be coming to its close. My wish for the season,
for the New Year and for all years to come, is
that you may go about your daily business in
an environment of peace and good will towards
all men. A Very Merry Christmas and a Happy
New Year to you all.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Being the Saga of
Yuletide Versus
Modernity

Mall Early.

We are a little in doubt as to
the time and place of origin of this
custom. Certainly it could not have
had its inception in the days of
the Druids. There are several very
good reasons for this assertion.
Firstly, the Druids were in the
habit of giving presents only on
very rare occasions. It was a time
when everyone looked after his
own interests and didn't give a
continental about whether "Aunt
Fanny needed two antimacassars or
would be content with one pair of
woollen socks." Consequently, no
presents. Secondly, (and this is
rather pertinent) there was no rural
delivery to speak of in those days.

How different are the ways of
modern man! He harks back to
the time of the Druids, and calls
forth all the customs which might
enhance his physical well-being; he
sprinkles mistletoe all over the
countryside in the hope of catching
some unsuspecting young thing un-
aware; he sits back (in some
corner of this globe) and even re-
surrects some of the Druid deities
to help him further his nefarious
schemes; he reiterates the old, time-
honoured, slightly moth-eaten
adage, and he adds one of his own
"Mall Early!" Truly, a remarkable
creature!

Eat, Drink, and...

So goes the old saying, "Eat,
drink and be merry," at the Ritz-
more Club, "dinner de luxe only
\$3.00 a person, with our entire floor
show of 30 beautiful damsels 30-
four, 5'10", Southern, Southern-
born, blonde, blue-eyed, and no
supper."

say I am much interested in
landscape architecture? The latter
is quite a new sphere in South
Korea. I wish I could share my
taste with Canadian students.

I can speak English a little, and I
am learning French.

I am looking forward to hearing
from McGill students.

Joung Sup Kim
364-6 Sukyodong
Mapoku, Seoul,
South Korea

University suicides

To the editor:

What reasons could push anyone
to committing suicide?

This semester alone, to my
knowledge, there have been two
suicides at McGill, both students of
medicine. There has also been an
unsuccessful attempt; the student
is now, hopefully, recovering.

It's all too easy to recline in our
chairs and reflect, with knowing
grace, that suicide is the work of
"inherently unstable" people un-
able to cope with their environ-
ment, roles, and themselves. To
say that they are "inherently"
unstable is both unfair and untrue.
Many suicides have occurred
because of family problems or
relationships with friends that
prove, at the time, unbearable. It
seems, when one is under stress,
that the obstacles surrounding you
are permanent and ubiquitous and
that no solution will be found in the
near future—if ever. Isolation is
not always a symptom; it need not
even be involved; frustration and
helplessness are very often the
driving force.

Suicide seems endemic to
universities throughout the world.

Each university has its own
gruesome history to tell. Be that as
it may, not one noticeable change
has been instituted to release,
reduce, or compensate for the
amount of stress and tension each
student is subjected to. That
suicides are frequently connected
with scholastic pressures is an
undeniable fact. The rate even
varies with faculties, depending
upon the amount of work,
competition, and pressure. Univer-
sity life is all too often unhealthy (to
use A.S. Neill's term) and
over-demanding.

What the administrators fail to
realize is that if some adequate
solution were instituted that would
serve to relieve academic pres-
sures the students would take a
more favourable outlook towards
education.

No one wants to learn in a
pressure-cooker.

No school, no education is worth
dying for. Life can be lived millions
of ways, and is; it's damn well not
worth giving up for the sake of 'an
education'.

Darryl Benjamin
U1 Arts

They stole our name

To the editor:

Many people have remarked
that it is difficult to sort out the
proliferation of various leftist
groups on campus. True enough, it
is sometimes hard to figure out
who's who and who stands for
what. Unfortunately one campus
group has decided to add to (or
capitalize on) this confusion by
adopting the name of another.

We hope this letter can clarify
the situation.

The Young Socialists is a
revolutionary socialist youth
movement that was established in
1961. It is Canada's largest radical
youth group and is active in 20
centres across the country. At
McGill, the group is called the
McGill Young Socialists.

The Worker's League is a
somewhat smaller group, centred
in Montreal. Recently it decided to
form a youth movement and has
chosen the name "Young Social-
ists". It is holding a "Young
Socialist" convention on December
4 at Dawson College.

It is unfortunate that the
Worker's League has chosen such
a tactic as adopting the name of
another group to win a hearing.
This kind of cheap, factional act
does not clarify political perspec-
tives on and of the left but rather
confuses them. It has nothing to do
with the principles of honesty and
democracy that the socialist
movement was founded on. In-
stead, it plays into the hands of
right wing opponents of the left
(like some students' councils we're
all familiar with) who seek to show
that the left is nothing but a bunch
of warring, dishonest, anti-demo-
cratic sects.

Students interested in the ideas
of the Worker's League can read
their papers, *Bulletin* and *Labor*
press. Those interested in the
Young Socialists can read our
papers *Young Socialist*, *Labor*
Challenge and *Liberation*, attend
our on-campus Left Forums, or
discuss issues with us in any of the
campus activities we're involved
in.

Don Tapscott
Margaret Manwaring
for the McGill YS

Arabs should nationalize oil

by Nesar Ahmad

For the common people of the Middle East, the recent Arab cutback in oil production was a progressive step. For once, even the pro-Western Arab regimes have tried to protect the national interest by conserving their oil reserves through curbs on the supply to the industrialized states.

But the conservative Arab governments like those of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Abu Dhabi will still not go far enough to meet the wishes of the Middle Eastern people.

The common people in the Middle East, as elsewhere in the Third World, seek total emancipation from the neo-colonial bondage that allows unrestricted drainage of their natural resources. Such an emancipation can be achieved only through measures like complete nationalization of the oil industry.

The struggle of the Middle Eastern people to put an end to the plunder of their resources has a long history.

Starvation wages

Over the years, the international oil monopolies have enlarged their profit margins by paying starvation wages to the workers. And between 1961 and 1967, at the same time that they were almost doubling production, the oil companies successfully carried out carefully planned programs to reduce the labour force by 25 per cent.

The monopolies take out much more money than they put into the Middle East economies. For instance, the consortium of Western oil companies in Iraq invested no more than \$50 million in the early 1900s; by the early 1960s, they had taken out over two billion dollars.

While the standard of living for most of the people in the Middle East has either stagnated or deteriorated, the economies of the investing countries received a big boost because of the oil business.

Oil income important

In Britain, income from oil investment in the Persian Gulf is an important part of the gross national product and foreign exchange. The income from British Petroleum alone — half of which is owned by the British government — is the single largest contributor to the British balance of payments.

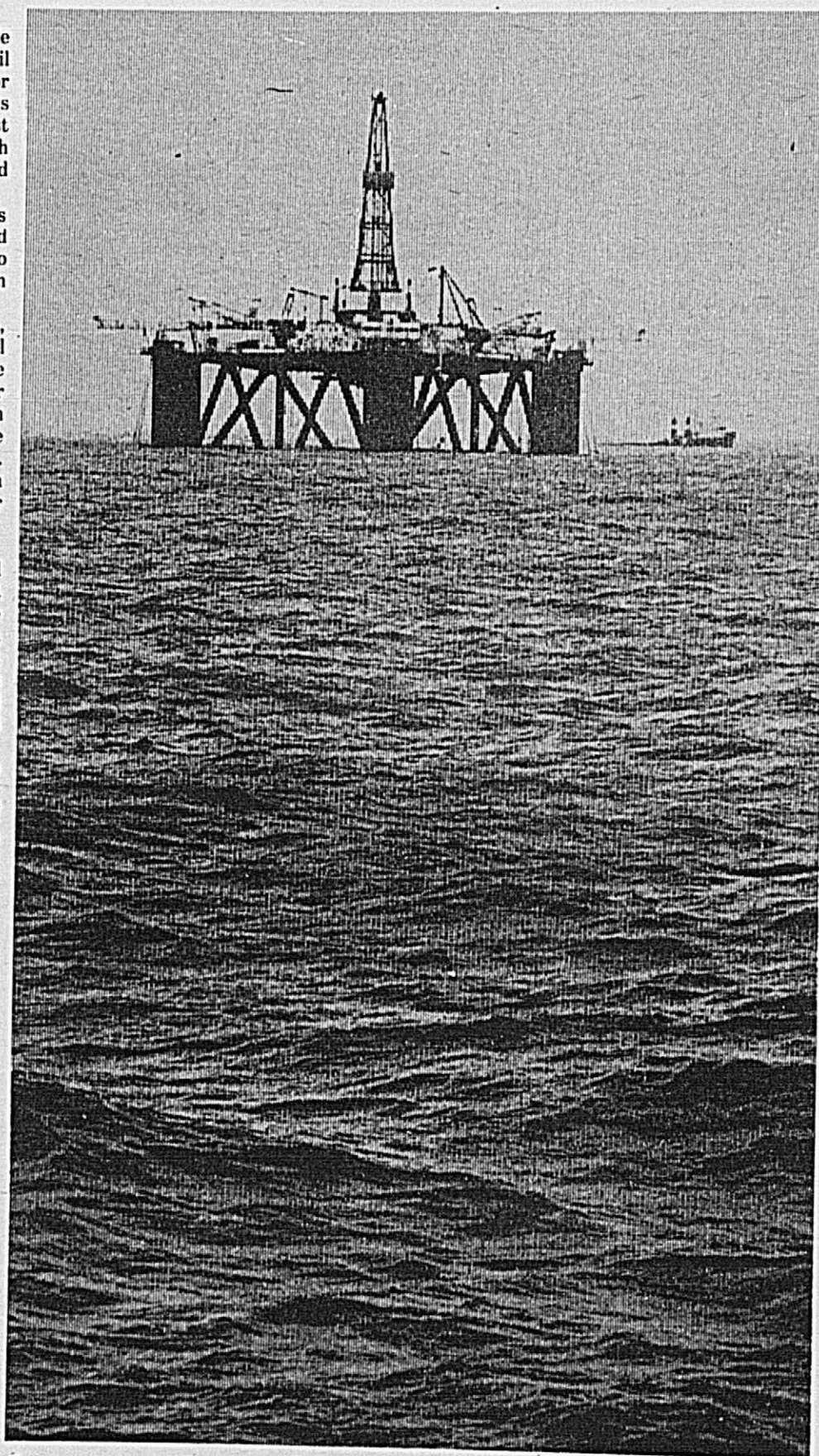
The American case is similar. Former Secretary of State William Rogers reported that "during 1971, returns on U.S. foreign investment — almost all of it in the oil industry — in the Arabian Peninsula and in Persian Gulf states continue to make a major contribution to the U.S. balance of payments. Repatriation earnings of U.S. private corporations together with trade, once again contributed nearly one billion dollars to our net balance of payments."

The blatant exploitation of the resources of the producing countries especially aroused popular indignation after the production boom that followed World War II.

In 1951, the Iranian Parliament yielded to popular demands to nationalize the property that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company had acquired under a 98-year concession in 1907. In retaliation, the company stepped up production in its Kuwait fields and obtained agreement from its cartel colleagues to establish a successful boycott against Iranian oil.

CIA help

In 1953, with the help of the CIA, the Iranian army overthrew Iranian Premier Mossadegh. Anglo-Iranian's former monopoly was replaced by an eight-member partnership, in which five leading American



firms gained control of 40 per cent of production. This, together with the earlier penetration of Saudi Arabia, completed the American dream of "opening doors" in every Middle Eastern nation with oil reserves.

The oil cartel successfully overcame the Iranian crisis. The cartel's five American members, during 1954-55, reaped \$3.02 billion in profits, which was \$2 billion more than during 1952-53. Likewise, the profits of Shell and British Petroleum reached \$1.06 billion, 25 per cent above the profits for 1952-53.

The Suez crisis of 1956 was the next confrontation between the Middle East and its imperialist exploiters. Egypt's nationalization of the Suez canal was followed by the Anglo-French-Israeli invasion.

The next crucial stage of the struggle was in 1960, when as a result of the initiative

taken by some Arab countries to establish a unified bloc of oil-producing countries, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was formed. This organization was meant to counteract the arbitrary decisions of the oil companies to reduce posted prices and increase production.

The formation of OPEC was preceded by a few other developments that seemed ominous for the cartel, but were progressive from the point of view of the Middle Eastern people.

After the Hashemite pro-British monarchy was overthrown in Iraq in 1958, the government of Colonel Kassem began to consider nationalizing the powerful Iraqi Petroleum Company and sought advice from Soviet petroleum experts.

American consternation

The consternation of American oil

companies in the face of such developments justifies the claim that the developments were progressive.

A report from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in 1958 said that "the economic situation of the industrialized nations remains precarious. If Asian, Middle Eastern, and African nationalism, exploited by the Soviet bloc, becomes a destructive force, European supplies of oil and other essential raw materials may be jeopardized."

After the 1956 war closed the Suez Canal, one of the first signs of the oil barons' displeasure was a flurry of military ventures, such as the use of American marines to quell a nationalist uprising in Lebanon and the stationing of British troops in Jordan and Kuwait to encircle Iraq's nationalist regime. In 1957, the U.S. established bilateral pacts with Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan to further counteract Arab nationalism.

Meanwhile in Syria, the left-wing Ba'ath regime began to develop its own newly discovered oil resources and began building a national pipeline.

By 1959, Iraq had withdrawn from the sterling area, ordered British air force units out of Habbaniya base, and cancelled the military and economic agreement it had with the U.S. Finally, in 1972, Iraq nationalized its oil industry.

Libyan coup

In Libya, the September 1969 coup replaced the corrupt monarchy with the nationalist regime of Colonel Khadaffy. It was a major loss for the Western oil interests, for Libya up to then had helped maintain the level of profits through favourable concession terms, the high quality of its oil, and its proximity to a major market: Europe.

In 1970, Libya sought to raise taxes and cut production. The Western companies saw the threat to cut back production as an alarming development, for such an act would limit their ability to manipulate production — and maximize profits. By October 1970, Libyan posted prices were up by 30 per cent, and the income rate also went up.

While the radical nationalist states have been thinking of nationalizing oil resources, the conservative Middle Eastern regimes, under the leadership of Iran and Saudi Arabia, are demanding only "participation" in production.

These participation agreements are no great achievements. The share of crude oil left to the control of the producing countries under the October 1972 participation agreement will be only 6.25 per cent initially and 10 to 12 per cent after the first three years. This share compares most unfavourably with, for instance, the 77 per cent obtained by Algeria, through partial nationalization.

Both the participation agreements and the recent oil cutback by the conservative regimes are only half-hearted attempts to pacify the rising sentiments of the people against neo-colonial exploitation of Middle Eastern resources.

As Saudi Oil Minister Zaki Yamani admitted, "Participation is a means of appeasing patriotic sentiments in the Arab countries."

Yamani is surely aware that imposing a small production cut of 25 to 30 per cent is merely another way of appeasing such patriotic sentiments. This action is by no means a "great leap forward" from neo-colonial domination by the West.

Nesar Ahmad is a former editor of the McGill Daily.

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SEASON'S GREETINGS

from all the
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Daily photo by Mark Sandiford

**ROCK
EXTRAVAGANZA**

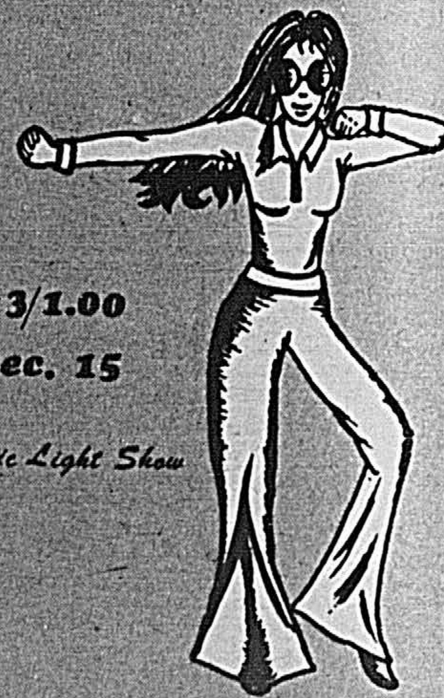
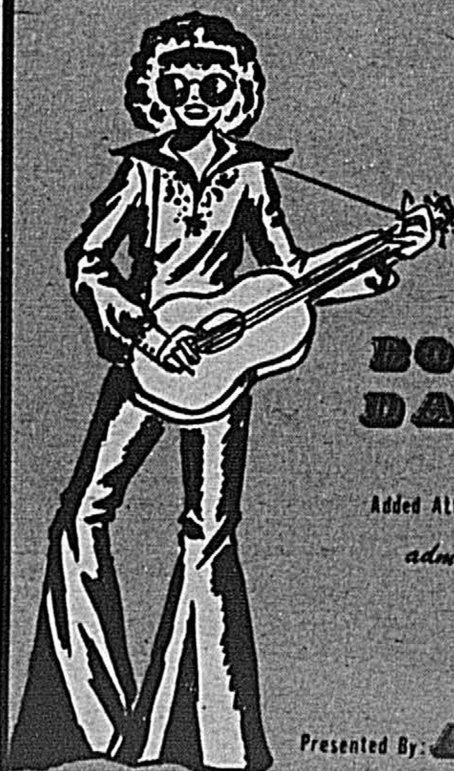
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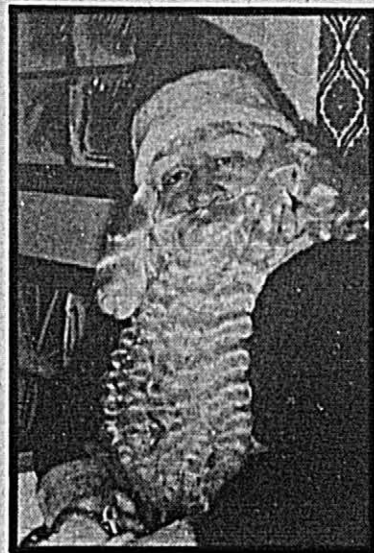
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by Malcolm Guy

It was with some trepidation that I entered the McGill chapel the other evening and carefully sat down on the hard wooden pew. My uneasiness was even more pronounced when later in the evening a child looked up into the face of a skeleton and told him sincerely, "you are Santa Claus."

The Theatron group was presenting a couple of plays within the sombre confines of the chapel, and, for better or worse, I was there with them. The cold bench and the stark grey walls reflected the harsh white lights, until the first play, Santa Claus, by e.e. cummings, began. The actors struggled out into the stage area and very slowly the play unfolded.

It is about the sad demise of Santa Claus after he discovers that no one wants to take what he has to give. Eventually, he meets Death and is convinced that they should trade places, which they promptly do by changing costumes.

Death then convinces Santa that he should become a "scientist" to

make people listen to him, because "once people hear the magic name 'science,' you can sell people anything — except understanding."

Santa runs into problems later when people who have bought a false stock he was selling come looking for a scapegoat. It is at this point that the child saves the day by recognizing Santa behind his mask of Death. Unfortunately, the child seemed to be the only one in the cast or the audience who understood what was going on.

Later, Santa takes off his mask and reveals himself to the mother of the child, and the play ends with Santa, the mother, and her daughter walking off stage together.

There was a smattering of applause when people realized the play was over and then glanced furtively around at their neighbours to see if they looked as confused as they themselves felt. I am sure Cummings had something in mind when he wrote this play, but whatever it was eluded this cast and consequently the audience.

The one memorable section of the play was the appearance of the child's mother. Suddenly, this woman appears from the side of the altar, moves gracefully to centre stage, and begins to sway softly while she speaks. Any movements she made seemed to take on a strange sensuous quality, juxtaposed as they were against the altar. For but a few moments the stage took on some life.

Second play

For the second play, it is necessary to transport yourself into a small country church in the

west of England. For it was here that John Arden set his play. The Business of Good Government. The author made no attempt to write parts that require the actors to "build the characters" and planned that the play should take place with the minimum of scenery and costume.

The amateurishness that destroyed the first production takes on an engaging quality in the second. Even a couple of children in the audience sat up and took interest. It is to the play's credit that these children fell asleep for only a short period and were awake for the ending.

The work is a nativity play, with mild political undertones, Brian Oliveira as Herod acts well and provides a central character holding the play together. Herod is conceived as the well-intentioned politician faced with a revolutionary force: "Good will, great joy, peace upon earth — I do not believe they are altogether

Lin...

continued from page 3

before entering university. Students are voluntarily giving up the benefits of improved technology of the cities to live hard peasant lives in the new settlements in the hinterland.

These changes are being made to "narrow the gap between agriculture and industry, city and village, and mental and physical labour."

Workers discuss not only the practical machinery of production, but also the theoretical background to what they are doing, Lin said. The ultimate goal is to make the populace "self-aware not only of the

possible. But it is the business of good government to try to make them possible."

There are some colourful moments: the hostess of the inn complaining about the credit she has to accept and the informal presentation of gifts to the Child. But it is in the words of Joseph that one gets close to Arden's elusive intentions in this play, for Joseph sees that the practical must be reconciled with the spiritual. He tells the shepherds to go back to the flocks they left untended and help the world carry on because, he says, "If it was a good dream, then you will dream it again one day. If it wasn't — well, the world has to carry on turning."

These plays are not the usual chocolate-covered Christmas fare one has come to accept and perhaps deserve, and for this fact alone, they deserve to be seen. Who knows, you might even find the stark simplicity of the setting and the plays good for your soul.

short-term goals of the country, but also of the long-range goals of production and development."

Some parts of the revolution are not moving along as rapidly as the Chinese wish, Lin said. Women have not gained equal social status and are slow in filling positions of leadership. Lin said it is time to remove the stringent regulations on themes of literature and the arts, because so far much of the art that has been produced has been "sterile and mechanical."

Lin described events in China as the "greatest transformation in the minds of people in the history of humanity," but said the process is going on at a "very orderly" pace.

Unusual Xmas fare

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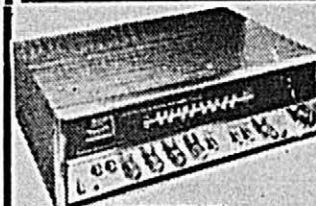


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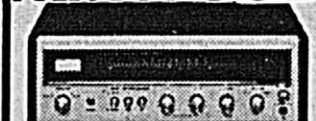
PACKAGE 'A'
Sony STR 6036A AM/FM Stereo Receiver, 2 Goodman Havant Speaker Enclosures, Dual 1214 Automatic Turntable with Base Cover & Shure M75 Magnetic Cartridge.
Sugg. List Price \$674.00

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PACKAGE 'B'
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Kenwood KR-2300 AM/FM Stereo Receiver, 2 Acoustic Research AR7 Speaker Enclosures, Elac Miracord 650 Automatic Turntable with Base Cover & Shure M75 Magnetic Cartridge.
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Kenwood KR-3200 AM/FM Stereo Receiver, 2 Goodman Havant Speaker Enclosures, Dual 1216 Automatic Turntable with Base Cover & Shure M91ED Magnetic Cartridge.
Sugg. List Price \$769.00

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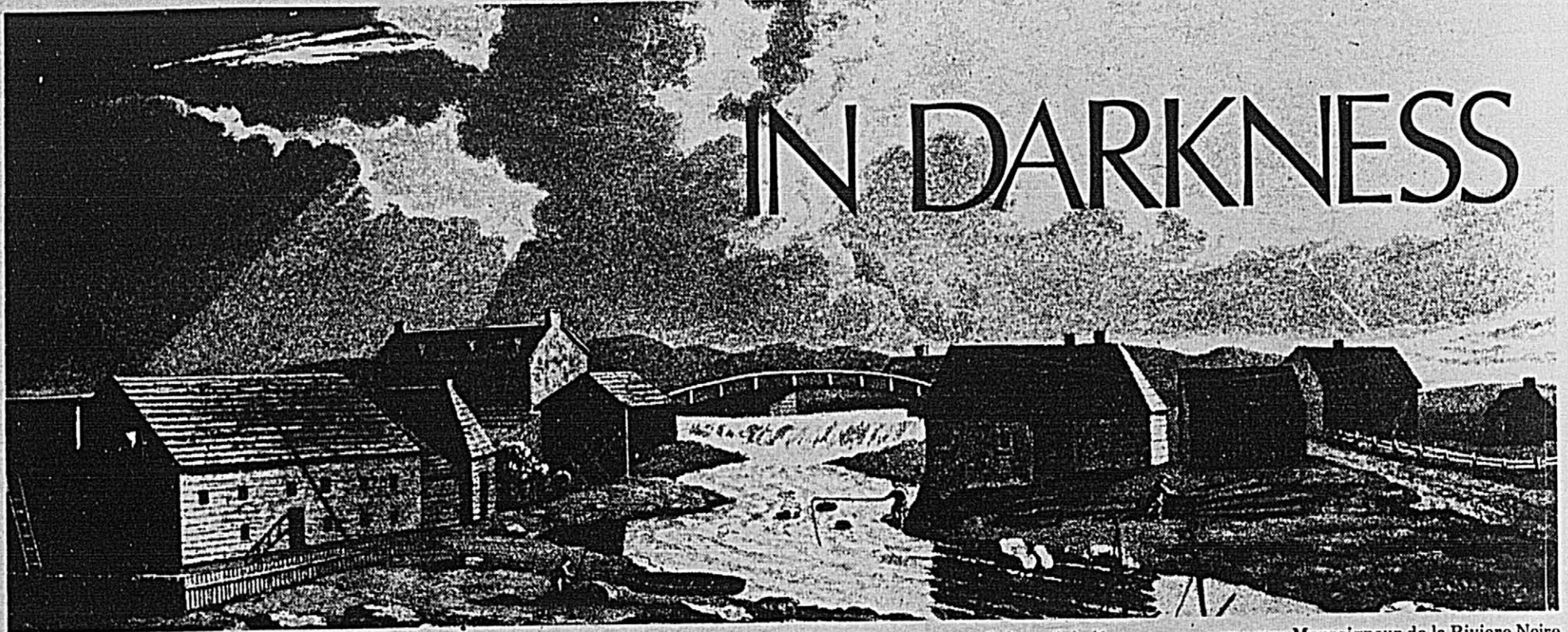
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A story about winter

Evening brought only a changed ugliness to the town. The thick breath of the mill by the river sucked away the clear light of the sunset before it reached the warren of streets. The soot continued to fall silently over the shabby houses and over the old snow, hideously. Here was never the blue dusk of the open country beyond. Here the haze turned from yellow to brown to grey to black, and then it was night.

On one of the identical streets in the dark warren, a child of ten sat on the front steps of a house partially obscured by a thicket of leafless bushes. By the steps grew a large cottonwood tree which reached up and spread its branches over the small house of imitation brick, with its roof of blue shingles. The street was deserted as the child sat brooding, her small square chin cupped in mittened hands. From the interior of the house there came a very faint sound of dishes and cutlery being banged about, as the child's mother put supper on the table. This served only to accentuate the silence of the street.

When the street lamp came on, the child shifted position on the steps, wiping her runny nose with a snot-encrusted mitten. As she moved her left leg there was a squeaking sound of leather on metal, and a scraping sound of metal on wood. The child absently drew in the leg, in its heavy metal brace, with the help of her hand. Neatly lined up, one beside the other, both legs, the good one and the bad one, looked almost the same, except of course for the brace. The child leaned over and pensively examined her legs in their regulation beige leotards. Her leotards were always slipping down, gathering in discreet folds around the little knees and ankles. But the brace pulled down the left leg faster than it did the right. There were always more wrinkles in the left leg. She hitched up the left leg above her knee, then after a moment, gave a quick pull at the right leg, to even things out.

A car sped by on the street, the slush splashing out in a sodden arc on either side. It was a heavy-boned pile of junk, rust red and turquoise blue, with a quivering radio antenna, and a roaring exhaust. The child watched it with detached interest, as it stopped at the corner, then backed up till it came to a halt before the imitation brick house. It had gone by five minutes ago. The driver moved across the seat, and rolling down the window, stuck his head out of the car.

"Hey, kid," he called softly, and he beckoned with an almost offhand gesture. The child rose compliantly and came

down the short icy path to the edge of the street. She showed no emotion as the man watched her: she was accustomed to having people watch her as she hobbled from place to place. Her footsteps sounded on the path, the shy shuffle of one foot followed by the clink of metal on icy pavement. She walked with a heavy limp that twisted her body quite to one side as she took each step with the left foot. She walked with the peculiar dipping motion that inspires in people the description "cripple." Yet there was an ugly sort of grace about her heavy gait — the head was very level on the delicate neck, and eyes, pale and wary, were also very level.

"How do you get to the highway going west of here?" The edges of the man's words curled richly and awkwardly as he used the unfamiliar English. He was like any other youngish millworker, wearing a black jacket, and with carefully combed and oiled hair. He had a bony face with dense eyebrows that jutted out over close set eyes. In the semi-darkness and because of the angle in which he sat, the child could not see his eyes, only pockets of black shadow beneath the heavy brows. He chewed gum nonchalantly.

"Hi." The child spoke in a loud ingenuous voice, perfectly simulated. They paused, as if to let this sink in, and then she reached into her jacket pocket, and withdrew a short stub of a pencil and a small school copybook.

"I'll draw you a map. It's complicated," she said, completely naturally. The man leaned forward, watching closely, as she drew careful lines to represent streets, and strong arrows which she darkened by pencilling them heavily and slowly. She listed the street names — Vimy, Nelson Avenue, Chenier, Sacred Heart Boulevard.

"There's the big brick nuns' convent there—" she pointed with her pencil stub—"it has this iron fence around it...you turn left...here. And you're at the highway."

All the while, the man had been watching and listening with exaggerated interest. His eyes occasionally flickered up within their pools of shadow to the child's face and his lips were parted intently. He was absorbed by her words and gestures. He had the appearance of a man quite hopelessly lost.

"Thanks...a lot," he said, when the child handed him the piece of paper neatly torn from her copy book. The man gave it a cursory final examination, then propped it against the inner windshield. "You're a fine kid," he added, still chewing his gum monochalantly as ever, and he reached out of the car and chuckled her suddenly quite roughly under her small square chin. Her

head snapped back and she took half a startled step backwards, but moved forward again immediately.

She smiled a quick disappearing smile that altered her drab face for the shadow of a moment. "That's OK, anytime," she mumbled formally. She remained standing beside the car, her arms at their sides, looking at the man.

"Well goodbye...whatever your name is," the man said casually. "What is your name, anyway?"

"Tangerine," said the child, without hesitation, but a blush stole across her cheeks. "What's yours?"

The man considered. It was as though he had cocked his ears.

"Mine's...ah...Monseigneur de la Riviere Noire."

They laughed, the man with a kind of restraint as ambiguous as the child's, each for a different reason. The man thought he was playing the child's game, and playing it rather well. The child was happy that this shadowlike man with the iron finger had given her a brave answer and wasn't angry that she had asked him his name.

With his face turned up like that, she could see his eyes, hard and unmatched. There was a stubborn spark in the back of one, but the other was unfocused, erratic and dead.

"Anyway, so long, Tangerine," he said. Still smiling, he drove away.

The car rounded the corner, and was immediately swallowed up, exhaust and all, in the warren of streets, in the dimness.

As the silence began to resettle, it was suddenly broken again. The child had called out, the words floating down the tunnel of the streets, "Yeah, well good luck!" And again, more softly, letting the last word separate naturally into two musical notes—"Good lu-uck."

The only other sound on the street, after that, was the noise of the child's brace striking cement, as she moved up the path and into the house beneath the old cottonwood.

In the hallway as she struggled with her rubber boots, the familiar smell of the house's many rotting things wrapped her in smothering arms.

In the tiny television-lit living room crouched her half-brother, watching "Batman". He was her age, but he looked up to her. She sat beside him on the couch, in darkness, and after a moment said with grand simplicity: "Another of them went by."

The boy looked up immediately. "No kidding," he whispered, almost hating her in his quixotic love.

"I said...you know...that my name was...Tangerine," the girl said, "And...guess what he said? He said his

name was Monseigneur de la Riviere Noire — That means, oh-Lord of here...Lord of this place!" The boy gave a surprised and delighted whistle, his eyes pale and level like hers. "You're kidding," he sighed.

Adding: "You shoulda said you were Cinderella."

"No. Shutup. Tangerine's better."

Anyways, this week I'm a gipsy maiden, remember? I have a big golden ring in my nose?" They laughed dirty-innocent lazy laughs.

They sat silently as Batman performed his miracles, and then the news, no less marvellous, (they were smart for their age), came on. The newscaster intoned the decent, modulated phrases, with extra lugubriousness. This was a Hot Bulletin.

"Another breakout today—From the medium-security federal penitentiary..."

The girl bit into her nails fiercely. But she rarely cried now.

"The convict at large is considered extremely dangerous..."

A cockroach marched, silent and invisible, across the floor.

"Near the small northern town of Black River..."

The children did not hear the mill whistle blowing, late by a minute as usual.

"A rash of escapes in the past month has sparked debate among the Members of the House of Commons..."

The wind swept across the fields surrounding the prison. It circled the works, worried the river briefly, and slid silently into the streets of the town.

The girl and the boy did not touch, but each was tense with the other's presence in the dark. Their mother came in from the kitchen to listen. She stood in the doorway with the kettle in her hand — a black shape against the light with the kettle swinging gently in her hand. The spout tipped downwards, slowly; a little water dripped onto the floor.

"To think it's just at the end of this street," she said serenely. "What's going on anyway?" Her voice was untroubled to the point of being flat. The world swirled harmlessly around her big slippered feet, and her only concerns were the very old ones. "Oh well, you kids aren't going out after supper, tonight, that's for sure. Supper's ready." She disappeared back into the kitchen, and called to another part of the house: "Rita and Butchy, you get in here."

The boy and the girl followed, the boy waiting for his half-sister to go before him; her small head on its delicate neck was very level and her pale eyes glowed modestly, privately, as she moved, dipping awkwardly, in the way that inspires in people the description "cripple."

today

Third World Centre:

Jean-Pierre Debris will speak on Torture of political prisoners in South Vietnam in Leacock 219 at 7:30 p.m. Debris is a former prisoner in Thieu's jails and author of *Nous Accusons*. The film *A Question of Torture* by Amnesty International will also be shown.

Centre for Developing Area Studies:

Workshop No. 9. Dr. E. Donefer, department of animal science, Macdonald College, will speak on his year in Cuba at 3437 Peel Street, 2nd floor lounge. Refreshments will be served.

Polish Club:

Today is your only chance to come share a little Polish Christmas with us in the Union coffee lounge at 8 p.m. Beer and wine are three for a dollar. Admission is 50 cents for members and \$1 for non-members. Come down and help celebrate. Everyone is welcome.

Faculty of Music:

Student concert: Wind ensemble, directed by Donald Hughes. Works by Nestico, Pennell, Shostakovich, Michel Legrand, and others. Redpath Hall, 8:30 p.m., free admission.

Christian Fellowship:

We're having a Dagwood supper, 5:45 p.m., Union rooms 457-458.

Islamic Society:

Recitation from Holy Quran, 1 p.m.; Khutbah by Zaini Muchtaram, 1:15; prayer, 1:35, Union 457.

ISA films:

ISA presents films on Hong Kong and Indonesia, 12 noon to 2 p.m. in ISA lounge, B40 Union. Coffee provided.

Bike Sale:

In room 124, off Union lobby, 12 to 2 p.m. Proceeds go to Quebec Association for Children with Learning Disabilities.

SATURDAY

Children's Film Programme:

Presents *Living Free*, starring David and Lisa at 11 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. in Leacock 132. 50 cents.

Faculty of Music:

Student Orchestra concert directed by Eugene Plawutsky. Works by Prokofiev and Dvorak. Redpath Hall, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY

Faculty of Music:

Student orchestra directed by Eugene Plawutsky. Works by Prokofiev and Dvorak. Redpath Hall, 3 p.m. Free.

Faculty of Music:

Concert with Armas Maiste, piano and Emilio Iacurto, clarinet; Pierre Beluse, Robert Leroux, percussion; and Edith Beluse, piano. Works by Brahms, Bartok, and Maiste. Redpath Hall, 8:30 p.m. Free.

An Invitation to Poetry:

Open to everyone who wishes to read or sing their poetry or to listen to others read or sing theirs.

Jewish Public Library, 5151 Cote St. Catherine Road, 7:30 p.m., phone: 735-6535.

MONDAY

Faculty of Music:

Lunch concert. Cellist Hannah Brickman accompanied by pianist Inka Rudnycka and cellist Robert Bardston accompanied by pianist Zabel Manukyan. Pianists: Elizabeth Szeremeta and Hermann Vogelstein. Works by Davidov, Bach-Busoni, Mozart, and Skalkotas. Strathcona Music Building, 555 Sherbrooke West, Room C310, 1 p.m. Free.

Community McGill:

Montreal Children's Hospital buddies program meeting, 6 p.m. Union room 123.

TUESDAY

Bridge Club:

Duplicate game in Union room 123, 6:45 p.m.; last game of the

term. First game next term will be Jan. 22. For partners or info, phone Howard, 481-9122, or Robert, 488-3085.

THURSDAY

Faculty of Music:

Student Concert. Robert Bard-

ston, cello, and Zabel Manukyan, piano. Works by Skalkotas, Beethoven, Bach, Bartok. Strathcona Music Building, 555 Sherbrooke West, room C310, 2 p.m. Free.

Ecolac Club Vacances Inc.
1117 Ste Catherine Ouest,
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TéléPhone (514) 843-8144 — 843-8247

ACAPULCO, départs toutes les semaines, portion terrestre seulement, à partir de \$184.00 (PRIX SPÉCIAUX POUR AVIONS)

CARNAVAL À RIO DE JANEIRO à partir de \$736.00, incluant transport aérien, hôtel, transferts et petit déjeuner.

AVENTURE SUD AMÉRICAINE (plusieurs départs) deux semaines, incluant avion, hôtel, transferts et petit déjeuner à partir de \$598.00

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J'aimerais recevoir votre catalogue sans obligation

NOM

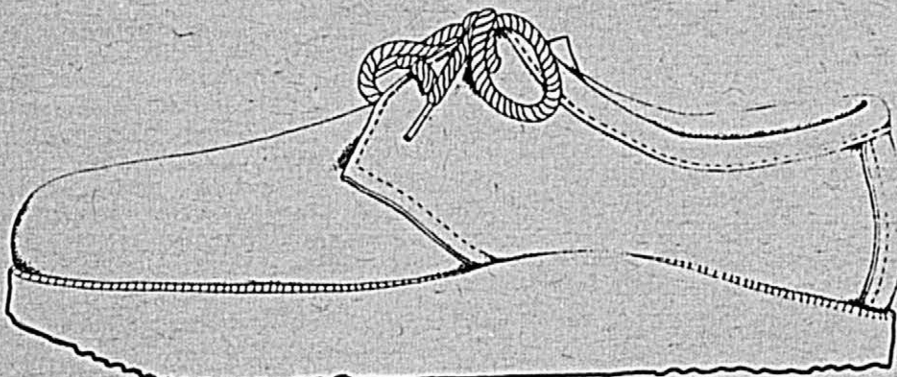
ADRESSE

TÉLÉPHONE

androgyny

a gay bookshop
now open at
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St. Catherine
featuring gay literature,
women's literature, and
non-sexist children's books
noon to 8 pm

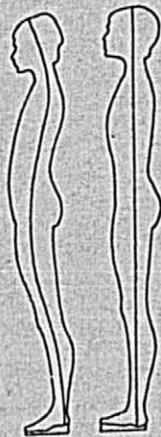
How Roots give your feet
a good feeling,
then send it up your spine.



To see the idea behind Roots, take a side-view look at the shoe. Instead of a heel to lift you up and tilt you forward, you'll find a one-piece base to plant you firmly in touch with Mother Earth. Roots, you see, work very much like roots. And if you take a side-view look at the human foot, you'll see why they work as well as they do. Your heel is the lowest part of your foot, so in Roots it sits in the lowest part of your shoe.



Suddenly you stand straighter as additional muscles in the back of your legs and the small of your back spring to life to help hold you up and move you around. Now consider that recess in your sole called the arch. If you spend a good deal of time on your feet, unsupported arches can sag and may fall out of shape altogether. (This is why in those pre-cruiser days a policeman was known as a flatfoot.) To help prevent your arches from falling, Roots are contoured to support them. There's a smaller recess between the balls of your feet which Roots will take care of as well.



2065 Bishop Street
(opposite from S.G.W.U.)

Near the front, you'll notice the sole is curved like a rocker. In normal walking, your weight lands first on your heel, shifts along the outer side of your foot, then diagonally across to your big toe which springs you off on your next step. The rocker idea simply makes that transfer of weight a little easier, which makes each step a little less tiring.



All told, Roots bring a good, natural feeling to man's somewhat un-natural custom of treading hard floors and city sidewalks. Roots are designed and made in Canada; and at the heart of our production are two generations of cobbler (a father and three sons) who cling to the premise that good quality footwear must still be made largely by hand. The way we feel about making Roots has a lot to do with the way you'll feel wearing them.

City feet need Roots.

THE CANADIAN MINERAL INDUSTRY EDUCATION FOUNDATION

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CLOSING DATE MARCH 1st, 1974

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The Secretary,

Canadian Mineral Industry Education Foundation,
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or

The Dean of Engineering
Applied Science

CLOSING DATE MARCH 1st, 1974

what's what

REVOLUTIONARY CELEBRATION

Banquet, dance and entertainment to celebrate the success made in 1973 in the fight for socialism. Slide presentation on the struggles in 1973. Speaker will be Art Young, organizational secretary of the League for Socialist Action. Donation, which includes supper: \$3 for students and unemployed, \$4 for workers. Friday, December 21, 7 p.m., 226 St. Catherine East. Reservations: 861-3018.

MCGILL'S SKI AMI

The McGill section of Ski Ami announces that the 1973-74 books containing coupons valid in 35 ski centres are now available at the Union box office. Each book allows you to buy two all-day lift tickets in the major ski areas. The club does not provide any transportation.

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

The Annual Christmas Party will be held at Thomson House — Saturday, December 15, 1973 from 8 p.m. till 2 a.m. There will be a folksinger in the lounge and dancing downstairs. Santa will attend to distribute door prizes. No admission charge for members (guests, 50 cents). Happy hour prices from 7 till 9.

CHINESE CHORAL GROUP

Choir practice every Saturday, from 10:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., Strathcona Music Building, room 412. All members are urged to come to practice and to be fully prepared for the coming performance Dec. 24. Be punctual. For further info, call Helen Wong: 842-0879, Alan Iau: 843-8773, Anthony Chaing: 849-9884.

RESIDENCE MOVIE CLUB

The Residence Movie Club presents a series of fine films each year for students in residences. This year, these films are open to anyone. All showings are in Bishop Mountain Hall, 3935 University Street. For more information, call 288-5058.

This Sunday night, December 16, the club will be showing Mash at 7 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.

THEATRON MONTREAL

Theatron Montreal presents

Santa Claus by e.e. cummings and The Business of Good Government by John Arden. Both directed by Robert Tembeck. Dec. 12-15, 8:30 p.m. McGill Chapel (3520 University); admission free.

PRE-MED SOCIETY

Dr. K. Marshall (associate dean, medical education) will talk on pathology on Clinical Medicine or research, Monday, December 17; at 1 p.m. in the Francis seminar room of the McIntyre medical library. All are welcome.

COMMUNITY MCGILL

The office will be closed for Christmas vacation and exams. If you need to see us or want information about volunteering in one of our programs in a hospital or school or as a big brother or sister, please leave a message in our mailbox in the Students' Society office on the first floor of the Union. Until Dec. 19, we can be reached at 392-8980 or in room 416 in the Union from 12-3 daily.

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

MISCELLANEOUS

Want to rap. But don't really get off on rabbis? Come to the Union 409 after 11 a.m. or call 392-8981.

Attention Graduates of October M.S.E.A. Bartender Course - Please pick up your copy of THE CONNOISSEUR GUIDE at our offices, 3587 University St.

McGill Outing Club— Open meeting, Engineering Common Room at 7:30 p.m., Tues. Dec. 4. For more information come and see us. Slides and refreshments free.

Experienced recorder teacher can take three private students after Xmas \$5/hour on campus. James Young 849-0495.

Bartender Service. M.S.E.A. offers qualified bartenders, graduates of our courses. Rates are minimal. Further details call 392-5213.

Travel? If you have travelled Canada, stayed at a youth hostel & wouldn't mind answering questions - please call Heather 934-0537 or leave name and number - Anthropology, Office L719.

Moving! Graduate student with truck appreciates work, professionalism guaranteed, move anything, low, low rates. Tim 481-6385.

TYPING

Typing lecture notes, term papers, resumes, copy work, same day service. 733-3272.

typing - call Dorothy. 364-1363.

Need your typing done by an experienced typist? Ste-Famille. Please call 288-6974 evenings. 65 cents per page.

Typing, pick-up and deliver, McGill campus. Call Trudi 748-7648.

"Theses, manuscripts, essays, reports, neatly typewritten. Bilingual. Moderate rates. Call 489-4198."

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Housman 341-3580.

COMET'S COSMIC SIGNIFICANCE, world transformation, and how you can help others and yourself using cosmic light all explained; \$1.00. RADIANCE, Box 471, Olympia, WA 98507.

WINTER CARNIVAL 74

Winter Carnival will take place during the week of February 11-17. Various contests, films, concerts, parties, a casino night, a folk night, a ski day, a guest speaker, and a sports seminar luncheon are some of the events now being planned. We need people to help plan these activities. As well, suggestions are always welcome. Come in and see us in the Union — room B24 or call 392-8911. If we're not around, leave a message at the Student Information Centre or call 392-5387. WINTER CARNIVAL NEEDS YOU!

CHANUKAH PARTY AND DANCE

Buffet dinner, dancing, and free admission to Golem Coffee House on Dec. 22, 8:30 p.m. Also Chanukah style gambling at Hillel, 3460 Stanley St., for \$1.25. Info: 845-9171.

On Dec. 15, at 8:30 p.m., there will be a Chanukah dance/Bal

Want to rap, but don't really get off on rabbis? Come to the Union 409 after 11 a.m. or call 392-8981.

To the most beautiful girl in the world. Happy Birthday baby! All my love, forever, Gary. (P.S. I expect it 9:30 every morning. I've been spoiled!)

Wanna rap with a guitar teacher? Ancient mystic truths of ragtime, blues, bluegrass revealed. Flatpicking, fingerpicking \$5/hr. Lawrence 488-7941.

As the moon rises, he sits by the fire, thinking 'bout wimmen and glasses of beer. Closes his eyes as the doggies retire, sings out a song which is soft but is clear, as if maybe someone could hear. Happy Birthday George.

JOBS

Babysitter wanted desperately for Adrienne, one year old, in our home or yours. Monday - Friday starting January. \$5.00/day. No-no people need not apply. Linda 392-9822.

Receptionist — showroom model required for Trading Firm near campus. Preferred petite size with French knowledge. Appointment call morning only, 845-7728.

Research Assistant required for Law Firm. Preferred Social Science student with French knowledge. Apply, Box 506, St. H, Montreal 107.

Volunteers needed to monitor television as part of a serious study to upgrade the image of women on television. Mid-January to mid-March. Call Barbara, 626-7358.

FORSALE

Speed skates, used thrice; too small (size 9). Paid \$30, selling for \$15. Call Michael, 843-4857, after Jan. 9.

Furniture for sale: chairs, tables, beds, stereo, birds with cage etc. Apartment for rent on Esplanade - 5 1/2 heated, \$110. by month. Call 866-3246.

Lady's brown leather boots, crepe sole. Size 9, \$20. If interested, Union, Rm. B-48 9-5.

Guitar - Yamaha FG-150, 6 month old, new \$110 (with soft case). Sell for \$80. Robert 933-5938.

Rover TC2000. 1966, excellent condition, rebuilt transmission, new muffler system, 22 miles per gallon, must be sold. 336-5109.

Dual 1211 turntable 10 watts and 2 12 watt speakers built in amp. No radio. \$170. 3 months old. 845-5960 after 6.

85-205 Zoom Nikon Mount. Absolutely perfect. Used 3 times only. Have sales receipt, still on guarantee. Phone 767-6850 after 6.

Skis - Atomic Metals, 190 cm. Look Nevada bindings. Very good condition. Please call Diane. Keep trying. leave message 844-4157.

d'Hiver, with the Dog Brothers at the Centre Sociale, 2332 Edouard Montpetit. Cost is \$1.50. More info at 845-9171.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

We are having a gala evening of Christmas festivity at Hotel Bonaventure (Westmount Salon) Sunday, Dec. 23 from 8 p.m. - 2 a.m. Admission is \$8.50 a couple. Dance to two great bands with the girl or guy of your dreams.

For those eager to celebrate early, we are also co-sponsoring a Christmas Disco at the 3-Aces (the Old Playboy Club on Alymer just below Sherbrooke) on Dec. 21 from 6 p.m. to infinity. Ticket holders to the Bonaventure Ball will be admitted free. Others admitted for \$1 a person.

Tickets and info at 392-8940, or phone Paul 288-2018. Reserve early. Tickets are limited.

Merry Christmas to all from the executive.

WANTED

Wanted - Ski chalet located in Laurentians or townships for week of Jan. 14. Sleeps 6 call 845-5571 or 842-3540.

HOUSING

Sublet unfurnished 1 1/2 apt., Jan. 1 to May 30, \$90. Spacious, large kitchen, corner of McTavish and McGregor. Call 845-7713 between 5 to 8 p.m.

One room in 6 1/2 furnished apt., near McGill, \$55, available January 1. 845-0407, best after 5 p.m.

Furnished room to sublet. Now through April. Cooking, Frig, TV, close to school. Student atmosphere. Low rent. Call Tom, 617-326-7260.

Own room in 4 1/2 furnished apartment, share with male student. Near campus. \$60.- monthly, available January 1st, 845-8770 after 5.

Furnished 3 1/2 modern apt. to sublet, close to McGill. Reasonable rent, call 284-2172 or 392-8212. Indoor swimming pool, intercom etc.

Roommate wanted to share apartment. Must be friendly student. \$75 monthly with own bedroom guaranteed. 5 - minute walk from campus, 3494 Jeanne Mance. Call 843-3407 after 5, for further details.

Apartment to let, Durocher St. \$125, monthly till May. Call 688-9984 9 to 6 ask for Serge Pilon.

For Rent. Rooms (board available) apartment 2 1/2, Prince Arthur near McGill call 845-5879 or 866-3246.

THE PERSONNEL OF MCGILL STUDENT ENTREPRENEURIAL AGENCIES INC.

would like to wish *YOU* very Happy Holidays
and all good wishes for the New Year.

RUSH!!! Buy Your '73-'74 Student Directories

On Sale Now
for 60 cents

At the
MCGILL BOOKSTORE
1001 Sherbrooke St.
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it's The Messiah!
I SHOULD HAVE TAKEN
ANOTHER ROUTE. I'M ONLY A
HUMBLE OUTRSPACE SREWBALL
OUT FOR A BASH IN THE SUN
AND A PIECE OF TAIL
Actually, Hank Aaron sent me.
WITH ALL THESE IDIOTS ABOUT.
I SHOULD HAVE TAKEN
ANOTHER ROUTE. I'M ONLY A
HUMBLE OUTRSPACE SREWBALL
OUT FOR A BASH IN THE SUN
AND A PIECE OF TAIL
Merry Christmas!
Randy.

Canada's aid helps Portugal fight



Two Portuguese soldiers were photographed in the course of a "sweeping operation" in an African village. Their weapons are two G3 NATO guns made in Germany for use by NATO armies.

by Joan Mandell

February 4, 1961: Guerrillas of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) attack the prison, radio station, and offices of the Portuguese political police (PIDE) in the capital city, Luanda, to free some political prisoners. The Portuguese carry out extremely violent reprisals in the following weeks, machine-gunning to death more than 3,000 people in Luanda alone. The liberation movement is weakened temporarily, and many MPLA members are killed or forced to flee the country. The Portuguese increasingly try to divide the people of Angola by exaggerating the existing racial and tribal differences there and by encouraging rival organizations to grow and flourish.

From this bleak situation, MPLA was able to mobilize the Angolan people and lead them in a war for national liberation.

Today, after 12 years of fighting, the MPLA has liberated 40 per cent of Angola's land and 1.2 million of its people. In the liberated areas, new social and political structures have been created; health and educational institutions are being set up.

NATO help

To crush this struggle, the Portuguese colonialists have had to depend on aid from other friends of NATO. Through the skies of Angola streak Italian, French, English, and Canadian planes. Most of the Western powers continue to support the Portuguese war effort, despite condemnations from the UN.

The Portuguese are using the same inhumane methods used by the U.S. in Vietnam. They have killed hundreds of thousands of Angolans, created about one and a half million refugees, taken tens of thousands prisoner and used napalm extensively.

Despite such brutal repression the MPLA is gaining ground.

Recent documents have shown that Portugal gets most of her weapons from NATO countries — from the U.S., England, West Germany, and some from Belgium and Italy. Also, Portugal receives about \$35 million a year in economic aid from these countries.

UN condemnation

Every year since 1962, except 1964, the General Assembly of the UN has passed resolutions condemning Portugal's actions in all her African colonies and supporting the

rights of the African peoples to self-determination. It has asked governments to give economic and moral aid to their liberation struggles and asked NATO to withdraw all assistance to Portugal for use in her colonial war. Canada was among the 98 countries that voted in favour of this resolution.

But Canadian companies have continued to import coffee and oil without being penalized by the Canadian government.

Coffee plays a very important role in financing the war against the liberation movement in Angola. Portugal, Angola's colonial ruler, uses a large part of its revenue from the work of the Angolan people and the sale of their coffee to finance its repression against them.

Coffee began to play an important role — becoming first on the list of Angolan exports — after World War II, and its importance has increased. In 1960, coffee accounted for 35 per cent of Angola's exports. By 1967, it accounted for 51 per cent.

Angola ranks fourth in the world as a coffee-producing country. Most of its coffee is headed for the U.S. and other NATO countries. In 1968, Angola exported \$77 million worth of coffee to the U.S. In 1970, Angola exported \$10.2 million worth of coffee to Canada — 6 per cent of Angolan coffee exports.

Canada pays for war

By maintaining this commercial tie with the Portuguese colonies in Africa, Canada is helping to pay for the Portuguese war.

In 1968, as well, Canada paid Portugal a coffee sales tax of 2 cents a kilo (2.2 lbs) to help pay for what was referred to by the Portuguese as their "anti-terrorist" policy. Canada, then, helps pay the Portuguese military effort about \$422,000 a year through taxes.

Also, the 6 per cent of Angolan coffee exports that Canada buys produces 30 per cent of the profit Portugal makes on coffee; and 50 per cent of this profit is spent directly on its colonial war. Canadians thus contribute \$1,350,000 towards the prolongation of the war each year.

In Canada (and the U.S.), the following companies buy Angolan coffee: General Foods (Yuban, Maxim, Maxwell-House, Sanka, Brim), Standard Brands (Chase and Sanborn), and Nestle (Nescafe, Taster's Choice).

Large multi-national corporations appeared on the scene to control the main sectors of Angola's production, including coffee.

In 1968, Portugal spent \$800 million on its colonial wars in Africa, or 51 per cent of its total national budget. It sent 80,000 troops to Angola.

It would have been very hard on the economy of a country as poor as Portugal to pay for so large an army. It is the NATO countries that supply the aid that enables Portugal to continue her colonial war.

MPLA actions

In the liberated areas of Angola, the MPLA has systematically destroyed plantations, forced colonialists to leave, and freed

forced labourers. From 20 to 66 per cent of coffee production has been directly affected by its tactics.

MPLA resistance has forced the plantation owners to convert their properties into armed garrisons. Tension is very high because of the actions of the MPLA and the sabotage by the forced labourers inside the plantations, who sense the presence of the liberation forces outside.

In Canada and elsewhere, pressure is being placed on the multi-national companies.

Seven months ago, Operation Angola was launched by Oxfam-Quebec, Développement et Paix, Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), and the Federation des Rallyes Tiers-Monde. Operation Angola started as a coffee boycott in April 1973.

According to Statistics Canada, coffee imports to Canada were only 6.4 million pounds from January to September 1973, down from 18.3 million pounds for the same period last year, apparently because of the boycott. From 1972 to 1973, coffee imported from independent African states rose from six to 12 million pounds.

General Foods says it has not been importing Angolan coffee — not because of the boycott, however, but because the demand for Angolan coffee is so great, the price has gone too far.

La Presse, on May 10, 1973, however, stated that Angolan coffee beans cost 14 cents less a pound than beans from most other countries.

Operation Angola has tried to make Canadians become aware of the situation in Angola and southern Africa in general: in the struggle of the African peoples for their independence and dignity.

Sponsors of the campaign have emphasized that the case of Angola is important in relations between Quebec and countries of the Third World. These relations should be ones of solidarity against the system that perpetuates exploitation here and in Angola — between people struggling here and in Angola.



Portugal couldn't continue its war of aggression without the help of its NATO allies. This American plane was just given to the Portuguese Air Force. The Portuguese official emblem — the Cross of Christ — is on the back of the plane along with the not yet erased U.S. Air Force emblem on the neck of the plane. In the bottom half of the picture are some ads taken from Portuguese military revues that show to what point the Western defence industries are looking for profit from the colonial wars.

When Tiny Tim fights back ...

by Phyllis Platt

Tales of Tiny Time and starving paupers are nineteenth century stuff, right?

Wrong.

Yesterday a woman came into the bookstore where I work part-time and told a story that would put Dickens to shame.

Her eyes, tired and sunken, she stood there looking haggard and exhausted. And about six months pregnant. She must have been about 30, but could have passed for 40. She asked us if we knew where she could get food vouchers in the neighbourhood.

No, we didn't.

Then she started talking to us, moving fitfully between the sales desk and the door. "I buried my husband this morning, and my kids don't have anything to eat, and the welfare won't send me a cheque until day after tomorrow, and I've got to find food for my three kids, and the doctor gave me a needle to keep me from crying on the street, and he told me to keep looking and I'd be sure to find something."

She'd been to places that were fixing up Christmas baskets and was told she couldn't have one until Christmas.

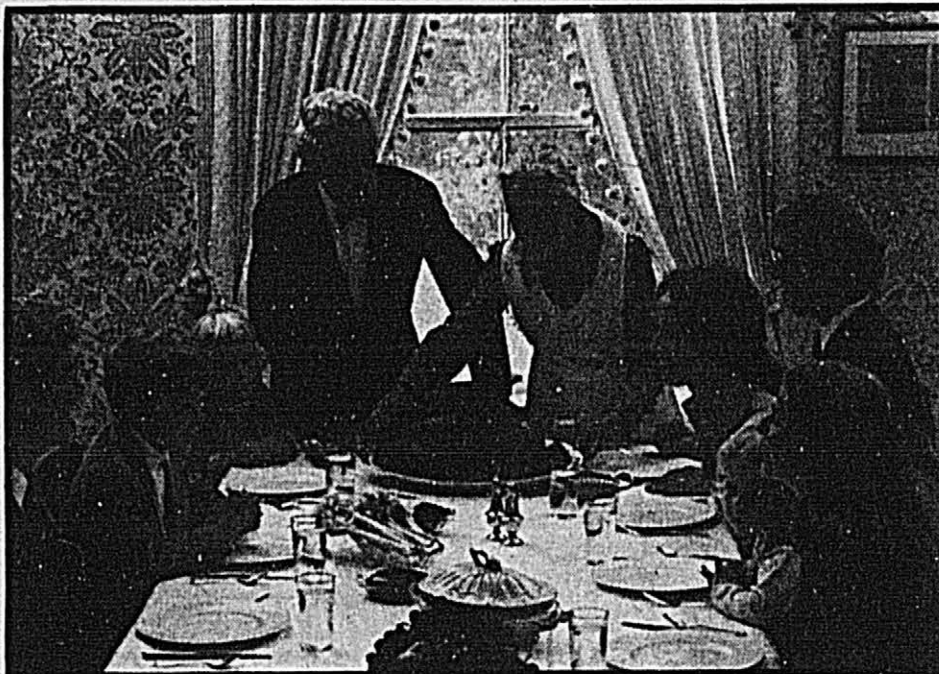
Ho, ho, ho.

Christmas baskets always remind me of genteel nineteenth-century ladies dispensing rotten apples to the poor cottagers.

She didn't want charity from us or anyone. Only what was her right. My first impulse was to start to say, "Here, take all my money." To shove it at her, guiltily. But she wouldn't have taken it.

So we looked up social services in the yellow pages and started going down the list, phoning to try to find food. Some of them had clothes but nothing else. Some would help if you lived in a certain area, like Westmount. One would help if you were a refugee from another country. One would help if your husband was unemployed, but dead husbands didn't rate.

She didn't fit any of the right categories. In between calls, she kept saying, "You wouldn't think they'd be so hard." She'd been to her doctor earlier in the day, about the baby she was expecting, and he'd said,



"You're not an animal, you're a human being."

I think that was after he'd tried to get her some food from the hospital kitchen, and they'd told him he couldn't do that. They threw away the excess food, but the hospital policy was such that they really couldn't give her anything. Later, she'd asked her priest to loan her a dollar to buy some medicine the doctor said she'd have to have, and he answered, "I don't have a dollar to give you. I'm poor, too."

The grocery stores had refused her credit, saying they'd have to give it to everyone if they dared give something to her. "That's why people steal from grocery stores, because they don't have anything to eat. But the judge just says, 'Why did you do that?' and doesn't understand," she said.

We finally phoned the Women's Information and Referral Service, and talked to a very helpful woman who put us in touch with an organization that said they

could give her some canned food at 8:30 that night. Her kids hadn't eaten all day and 8:30 was so late to have to wait.

By this time we'd spent about an hour phoning, and the woman was beginning to feel that she'd just have to hold out until that night. I was afraid she might collapse from hunger and exhaustion. But she had an incredible strength, and was determined to find food for her children. She'd done almost all the talking on the phone herself, and after each disappointment kept repeating, "It's so hard."

Finally, one of the bookstore people went over to the University Settlement to try to get something, even though the woman had previously been turned down there because all they had was Christmas baskets. Managing to convince someone there of the desperate nature of the situation, he returned with \$20. They said they hadn't realized that she'd buried her husband that day. It's hard to understand the arcane

reasoning behind a preferential policy for same-day widows, but she got the money, at any rate.

The woman thanked us for our help, and wished us a Merry Christmas as she left, smiling for the first time. Maybe with welfare and a Christmas basket, she'll be able to have some semblance of a Christmas celebration for herself and her kids. She had said, though, how lonely it would be without a husband. He'd been killed by a hit-and-run driver. Now the family's main source of income was gone. How degrading it must be to walk all day, pregnant, and hungry and widowed, looking for enough food for one day for three children. Not for herself, she told us, just for the children. They were so hungry.

Everyone seems to feel the poor are taken care of in our happy, democratic, Canadian society.

Well, they're not.

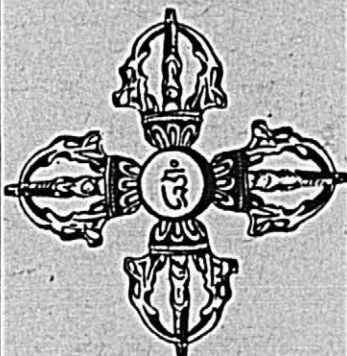
Three-quarters of them work, but they are sick, and malnourished, and dying young. Eating cat food to survive and living in cold little rooms when they're too old to keep working. And you can't change that with a cheque to Red Feather, a CJAD Christmas Basket, a gift of clothes to the Salvation Army, or a pious thought for the poor as you sit down to your turkey and roast beef.

Those who believe that social change comes through reforms and charity maybe can't see that things are getting worse rather than better for most people in this best of all possible worlds. Anyone who had talked to the woman who came into the store could have seen how our society grinds people down under the weight of that all-powerful God profit.

This woman wasn't asking for any hand-outs, just what was her due.

And she was going to keep fighting for it. You could see in her face when she left that she wasn't going to give in to a system that didn't give her what she knew was really hers. There are many people like this woman. And they don't believe in Santa Claus.

**SALE —
15 - 20%
off everything**



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GOODS
AFGHAN CLOTHES
KUTCH EMBROIDERIES
TIBETAN TANKAS
TURQUOISE
100 Elephants
in a pod**

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AMATEUR RADIO VE2UN

Where did our money go?

by Jeff Kessler

McGill students are losing control over the funding and running of their own activities to the administration and the Students' Society executive, sources within student and administration committees have told the Daily.

The student committee members said the latest example of this danger was the recent announcement that the administration's Student Services Committee will finance the traditionally student-run Winter Carnival this year.

The situation is being worsened, moreover, by the serious financial crisis plaguing the Students' Society.

The sources said that Students' Society President Paul Drager, through his close association with Dean of Students Saeed Mirza, has managed to get the administration to pay for not only the Winter Carnival, but also Student Orientation and the Student Information Centre.

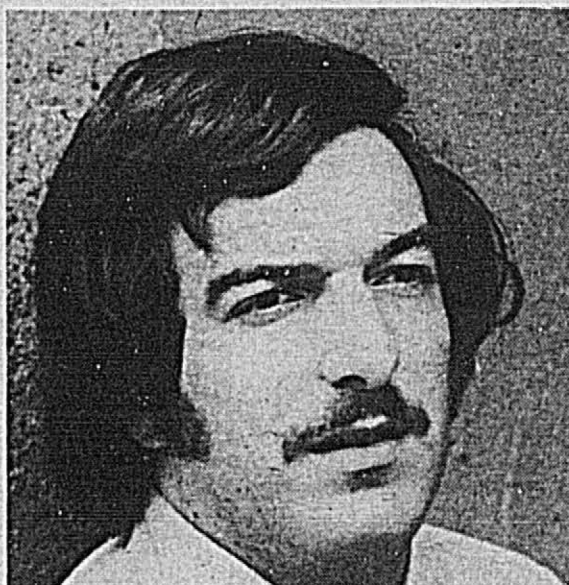
All these activities are now being funded by the Students' Services Committee, headed by Dean Mirza.

But, the student sources say, fiscal mismanagement by the executive has allowed the administration to play an increasingly larger role financially — and, intentionally or not, organizationally — in student activities.

The administration also paid Paul Drager and two of his friends, Tom Dawes and Steve Reisler, to run Orientation. The Student Services Committee continues to pay students involved in activities it is funding.

"As a result of all this," said a member of the committee, "the students' Society is losing control over the funding and running of its own activities, because the administration, along with the executive and friends are controlling the expenditures of students' moneys."

The Students' Society is also under fire from the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society (ASUS) for not considering its plan to keep the Winter Carnival



Steve Reisler and Paul Drager: good friends?

funding within students' control.

ASUS President Michel Celemenski said that with half the school year gone, Council has not yet given his organization its \$18,000 grant out of the \$40,000 allotted to faculty societies from the Union heating and lighting rebate.

He said ASUS's proposal for Winter Carnival, included its grant request, was "simply ignored."

"At first I felt the executive should resign when they announced the precarious position of the Students' Society finances, because it was a failure to carry out what they had promised in their campaign — fiscal responsibility," Celemenski said.

"But now it doesn't make a difference because they've managed to abdicate all important functions to the administration."

Hani Hanien, graduate representative on the University Senate and member of the Student Services Committee, disagreed with Celemenski's analysis and belittled any alleged dangers of administration financing of student activities.

He said that students will remember "how good or bad a time they had at McGill," rather than

which organization paid for the carnival.

He said the administration personnel on the Student Services Committee "are sincerely working together for the common good of student life and don't want to control it."

But uneasiness over the Students' Society executive's handling of financial affairs has been expressed by such key people as Sadie Hempey, the society's comptroller for 20 years and now director of Off-Campus Housing.

"They have made quite a few mistakes, but these mistakes must be viewed in perspective with what has been happening to Students' Society over the past few years and previous fiscal mismanagement," Hempey said.

She said the steady strain on the Society's financial reserves, from \$187,000 last year to about \$7,000 now, was due to the increases in staff salary, which had been frozen for two years, and the return of \$47,000 to undergraduate societies.

In response to charges of fiscal mismanagement, Students' Society President Paul Drager said the budgets of both the society and of

Dean Mirza's committee are open to public examination.

He defended administration funding of student activities on the grounds of efficiency and financial necessity.

He said the success of Student Orientation and future successes of other activities, were in doubt if funds are not available.

"Because we're learning to work with the administration, we're getting a hell of a lot more done" he said. "People can say what they like about who's financing our activities, but the fact remains that they've been done. There may not be a lot of friendly administrators around, but the administration is there — and it should be worked with."

He cited the change in library hours achieved by Student Senator Steve Fogarty as an example of getting "a lot more done" through co-operation with the administration.

Drager also said that his personal friendship with some students, such as Steve Reisler who headed Orientation and now is organizing Winter Carnival, should not disqualify them from running certain activities.

Describing Reisler as an experienced, qualified organizer, Drager said Reisler was "positively the only one around who could have organized Winter Carnival on such short notice."

"We opened up executive applications and literally had to drag our friends in. There was nobody else."

He discounted the possibility of an ASUS-backed Winter Carnival on the basis of Students' Society's present uncertain financial condition. He also challenged ASUS to "come up with a guy who could run these events as well as Steve."

Drager said lack of continuity between his government and the previous executive and miserable conditions in the Union were two reasons why the executive has not accomplished all it set out to do this year.

He said most of Council's budget problems relate directly to the Union, "a building that most of the students refuse to walk into."

"When we walked in here, we didn't even have a file drawer. Now at least we're trying for a pub."

Hempey agreed with Drager that the under-used and unprofitable Union was "an albatross around the necks" of the executive. She said the proposal of administration funding and participation on a Union board is an alternative students will have to face despite its consequent "tighter control over the Union."

But she criticized the executive for its insistence on the pub.

"Every time we discuss anything, the only thing there is the pub," she said. "They cannot see or hear anything else but the pub — and they don't have the money. Run by the students, on student fees, the pub could end up like the housing corporation, which we're still paying for."

A former Council member also questioned the executive's stress on certain types of campus activities.

"Even if these activities help student alienation, why does it always have to be 'Mr. Nice Guy' programs?" he asked. "We already have enough one-shot deals from the money allotted to faculties. Where are the efforts to improve academic quality? What about the course evaluation program?"

Drager said programs like Orientation and the Pub can partially break down the "cold and concrete" atmosphere of campus by providing social activities and a central place to meet.

But Hempey also warned of a Students' Society trend towards "big business" in recent years.

"I don't think the Students' Society should start making itself a business," she said.

"That's when you start forgetting about that student out there no matter how many activities you plan."

"What happened to students who were willing to work for free no matter how many hours they put in?" she asked. "It isn't just this one executive, but the situation has developed to this point."

Mirza...

continued from page 3

come to the Union "to get a pizza" but, under questioning, he later said, "We came in with the intention of letting people know that wherever there is an anti-Zionist meeting, we will be there to express the Zionist point of view."

"The assault charge is being used to cover up the real case," said a defence statement read by Ionis. "The only crime we have committed is leading a discussion to denounce Zionism. If you charge us with this, we will plead guilty."

The statement said that MSM "denounces racism, fascism, and imperialism" and related the recent history of McGill's "collaboration" with the "state machine to repress communist students".

Zionist students, according to

the statement, have tried to "drown out discussion" at MSM rallies. Ionis said that the MSM made moves to "eject the 'Zionist disruptors' from the November 22 meeting after several warnings that MSM would not tolerate disruptions."

Ionis pointed out that a late MSM rally, on December 6, a meeting Ionis attended in violation of his ban from the Union, was peaceful: "We have seen that when Zionists did not disrupt meetings and Students' Council did not call the police, there was no violence; there was discussion."

None of the witnesses who testified was able to tell the committee who struck the first blow.

Ionis and Tansey formally charged the two alleged victims of the fight and the Students' Council executive with disrupting their meetings, assault, and slander. They charged Mirza with "arbitrarily and unjustly suspending three students."

The committee did not say when

it would meet to consider these charges.

The committee and the MSM members did not agree on the issues involved in the hearing.

One committee member defined the committee's role as a "fact-finding body" relating to the specific assault incident on November 22.

Ionis, on the other hand, insisted that the respective political views of MSM, the Zionists, Students' Council, and the university — including the disciplinary committee itself — were central to the issue.

Ionis argued that "none of the so-called concerned parties have questioned the disruptive activities of the Zionists."

Ionis was ruled out of order when he questioned the political nature of the committee's questions and when he tried to establish the political bias of the witnesses.

Marylou Basaraba, who chaired the meeting, said that the committee "is not on trial — we're not here to answer about our

proceedings." Any decision of the committee can be appealed before the Senate, she said.

The committee's legal adviser, law professor Daniel Ish, said that the committee "can set its own rules," but that it tries to adhere to "a typical court scene."

According to Ionis's testimony, the two MSM members still in jail are there because they refuse to sign agreements banning them from the McGill campus.

Ionis was released on a similar condition. He has violated the ban by returning to speak in the Union and by appearing at the committee hearings.

The arrested MSM members face charges in court of disturbing the peace, common assault, and assaulting police.

The voting members of the committee are student senators Marylou Basaraba, Phil Novak, and Michael McTeigue, and professors Mario Onyschuk and Derek Drummond. Ex-officio members are Daniel Ish and Dean Mirza, the acting secretary.

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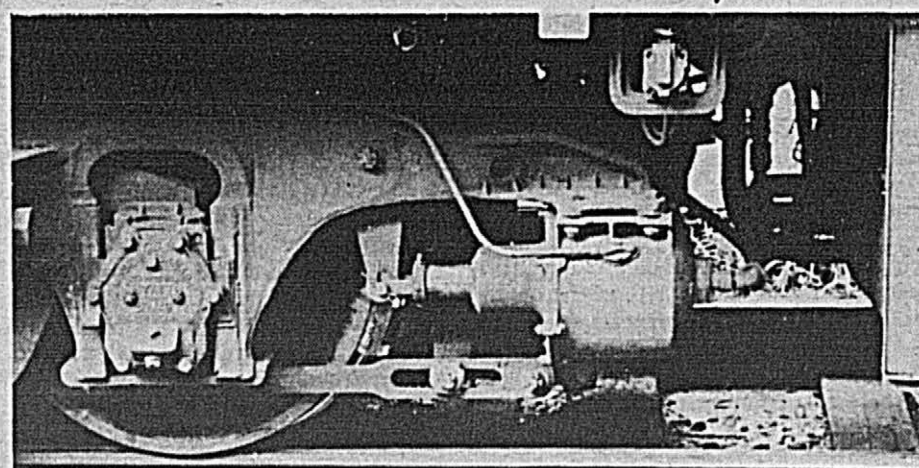
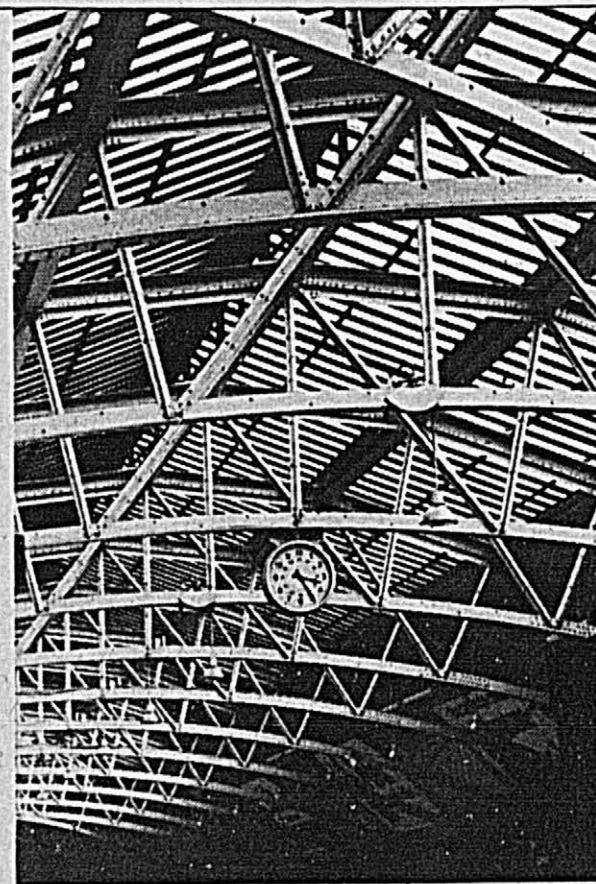
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In the Station



Photos by Mark Sandiford

A history of student revolt

by Gordon Patterson

Though there has been little recognition of the fact, the student movements of the last decade in the United States have numerous precedents. American student activism is as old as the Revolution, in which students played an active part.

There has also been continuity in the issues that have confronted American students, though there has been a change of emphasis. Early protests were often held in defence of the ivory tower concept of the university but it was this concept that often came under attack in the 1960's.

In 1834 Harvard had the public authorities punish students involved in a food riot. As a result of this violation of traditional university autonomy, Harvard students held demonstrations and destroyed university property. But during the Berkeley Free Speech Movement of 1964-65 the police were fought as instruments for the suppression of dissent at the university.

By the time of the Columbia uprising of 1968, students were demanding the right to question and oppose the oppressive policies of the university. It became increasingly clear, when police were used to rout students who took action to oppose racism or war research, that universities were no longer independent and that the police were more than the agents of a particular university administration.

Mystification

Student activism has continued into the 1970's but the attitudes of the 1960's have died. One of the first books to treat the student movement of the 60's as a historical phenomenon is Seymour Martin Lipset's *Rebellion in the University*. Lipset has written several books on student politics and had the good fortune to be teaching at Berkeley in 1964-65 and at Harvard during the unrest of 1969. Lipset also styles himself as a progressive, but his book is an exercise in mystification.

Lipset does take a historical look at student activism, but he would like to divorce the student movements from the issues involved; he goes out of his way to stress similarities among all activist students, from those of the Middle Ages to those who played an active role before and during the Russian revolution, to those students who supported Hitler and Mussolini, and the activists of today. "The greater propensity of youth for the 'ethic of absolute ends' as distinct from the 'ethic of responsibility'...is another way of saying that youth politics are more likely to reflect impulse than restraint. It is also another way of indicating that youth are more prone to favour change, reform, radicalism of all varieties, than older people. Youth-based movements, therefore, whether of the left or right, should have major elements in common."

In order to maintain this thesis Lipset says there is little connection between students and the rest of society. Thus, he can isolate students from the forces acting on society as a whole, condemn them for irresponsibility, and state, "Where youth is unrestrained by being part of an adult party or organization, it is probable that youth's variant of radicalism, whether rightist or leftist, will take on the violence-prone elitist orientations noted by Berger (Peter) and the others."

Lipset also blames students for strengthening right-wing movements; for instance, "In France, the student revolt has had one obvious political consequence; it has given the country its first majority party government in history, one which is right wing. Thus, it may be argued that student demonstrations strengthen the conservative within the body politic, that they help

place conservatives in power or increase their majority...The Chicago demonstrators helped elect Nixon in 1968."

Rarely separate

The history of student movements in the U.S. shows that students are rarely separated from larger political movements. During the American Revolution all nine U.S. colleges were closed as most of the students had joined the Continental Army. During the early nineteenth century, when the U.S. was consolidating its position as an independent power, they often fought for an issue which was a leftover from the Revolution — freedom of religion. Students opposed the imposition of religious views on those who attended college and demanded the right to be independent groups.

Following the Civil War there was a long period when university campuses were quiet. This was a period of rapid growth for American capitalism. It was also during this time that the nature of American universities began to change. The growth of American industry demanded new technological advances and expertise and therefore greater efficiency in centres of learning and research. Universities began to de-emphasize the teaching role of professors and emphasize their role as researchers. No

Intercollegiate Socialist Society was founded, and prior to World War I socialism took a strong hold on American campuses. Many socialist students supported the Settlement Movement, which worked in urban slums and other reform movements, but at a time when the American Socialist Party was also at its height.

After World War I (and the Russian Revolution) there was a backlash against university radicals, supported by the government and big businessmen who controlled the boards of governors of universities. But during the 1920's, when the U.S. was experiencing a cultural upheaval, there was again a rise in the political interests of students.

To the left

The 30's were a relatively quiet period though many students were moving to the left politically. The Communist Party became more influential on campuses and Communists were influential in the broad based American Student Union, formed in 1935. But the threat of international fascism during the late 30's and early 40's meant there was little agitation on campuses during that time.

After World War II it took more than a decade and a half before students were able

leftist students.

Complex issues

The issues involved in the 60's movements were complex and may appear to contradict each other. In sorting out what was really involved writers like Lipset add to the confusion. By refusing to look at student movements in a historical or social context, he fails to see that they were middle-class movements fighting for middle-class or liberal issues.

An example illustrates this point. For a long time the nature of American universities has been questioned. The conflict of a research-oriented institution versus a teaching-oriented institution was first discussed in the early 1900's and is still an issue.

During the Berkeley student movement the question of the role of the university was central. Berkeley was probably the most advanced example of the impersonal, research-oriented university. Students attacked the university both for putting students in a subordinate role and for serving as research centres for the Pentagon and for American monopoly capitalism.

Later on, with increasingly political outlooks, students demanded that universities be more "relevant," more attuned to the problems of society. Often the inability to reconcile the need for a more personalized education and social relevance weakened student movements.

As a university professor, this issue is very close to Lipset. No doubt the right of someone to question his right to publish frightens him:

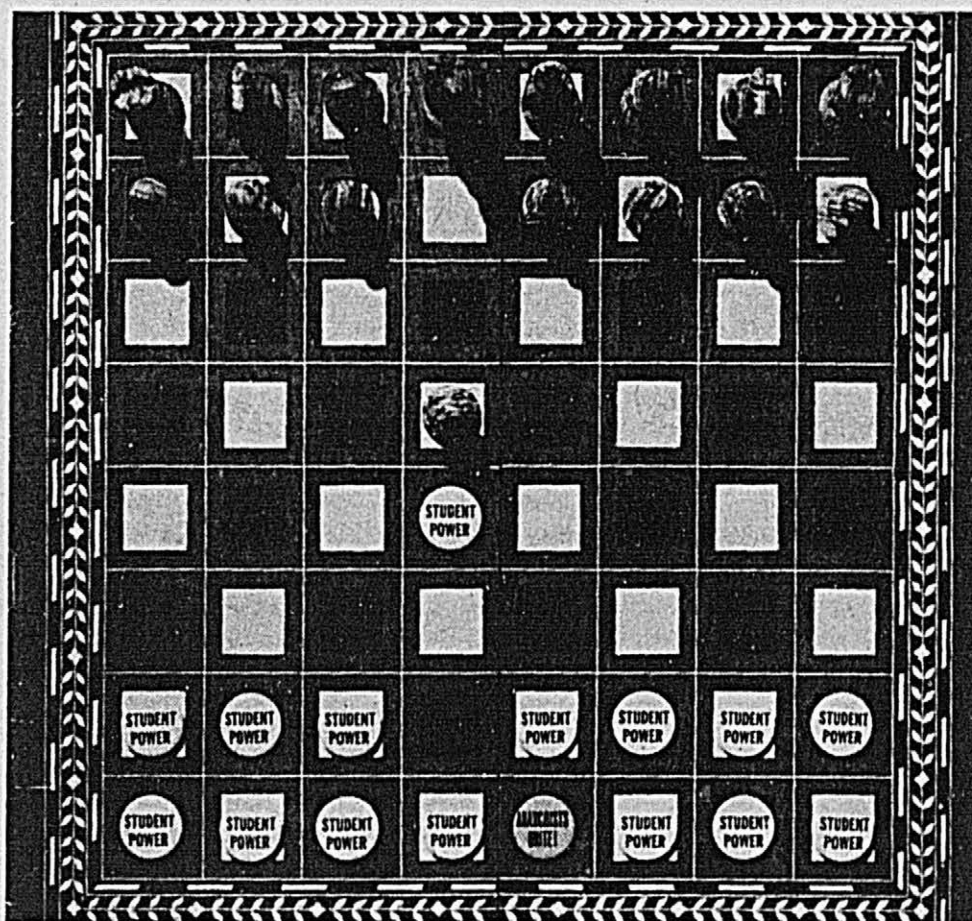
"Science is inherently concerned with locating and rewarding the aristocracy of talent. Anyone familiar with the norms of major centres of graduate study in the liberal arts field knows that this is the way they operate. The faculty are only interested in graduate students who seem to have the ability to make major contributions to knowledge; the inadequate among them are regarded as out of place in such departments."

No right to question

Lipset's position is that students have no right to question research: "Many radicals fail to recognize the major differences between scholarship (both teaching and research) and politics (relevance)...If students do not understand these differences between scholarship and politics, they must be taught them...These are complicated methodological issues which have concerned scholars for many decades. They are not issues which should be of any great interest to the politically involved, students or others."

The division that Lipset creates between "politics" and "scholarship" is a false one. He plays upon the inability of some students to realize that American universities serve middle-class interest and it is unrealistic to expect otherwise.

The issues that concerned students in the 1960's — student power, civil rights, the Vietnam war, the nature of the university, — were middle-class issues, but the student movement evolved to a point where it began to question the nature of capitalist society. This evolution led to many break-ups in the movement as many students were unwilling to see the implications of their criticisms. Many turned to drugs, religion or the "back to the earth movement." Others remained in politics but refused to follow the path of the movement; instead they turned to mystification in the style of Lipset. Many of these people gave up on the university as a centre of criticism and political action and turned to exploiting liberal political issues. It is yet to be seen if students will learn from their mistakes.



longer did universities strive to create the "Renaissance" man; instead, pressure was put on students to specialize.

Revival of activity

Activity on the campuses did revive somewhat at the end of the nineteenth century. At a time when the populists were beginning to draw attention to the consequences of advanced industrialism and capitalism, students began once again to question the university, but the issues remained local. Students questioned the paternalistic role of the university and demonstrated against compulsory military training on campus.

Early in the twentieth century the issues that were to occupy students for several decades appeared. Students, as well as educators, began to question the emerging role of the university as the handmaiden of industry.

At the same time students again became interested in social issues. In 1905 the

to create a base for a movement. And it was during this time that large bureaucratic universities like Berkeley came into their own.

But during the 1960's students found themselves in a unique position. They not only initiated new political movements which went beyond the university, but stayed in the forefront of these movements. In the face of hostility they pressed forward in their critique of American society, trailing behind them many older "progressives," like Lipset, who exploited the movement while at the same time denouncing it.

The students were not alone, though. They took their lead from the Civil Rights movement, which played an even more important role in changing the outlook of many Americans. Most of the early student activists had experience in the civil rights movement, and the growth of black nationalism not only helped radicalize many students but also acted as a model for many

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Cagers toppled 89-73

by Marty Braun

In one of the more disappointing basketball games of the year, the Sir George Williams University Georgians drubbed the McGill Redmen 89-73 last Friday evening in the Loyola Gymnasium. It was the Georgians' fourth win in five league contests and the Redmen's third loss against four victories.

Though most observers felt that the key to Sir George's triumph was their surprising outrebounding of the taller McGill squad, the contest was, in fact, of a very low calibre. Shooting percentages on both sides were indicative, especially in the first half, as McGill hit on only 27% from the floor and Sir George just 34%.

The tempo of the game was set in the first minute of play when the Georgians threw away the ball four straight times. However, the Redmen were unable to take advantage, missing their open shots and not coming up with the rebound. Gradually Sir George forged ahead 11-8, 24-13, and 36-22 as their top rebounders, Randy Phillips and Zan Pelzer, started coming down with offensives and connecting on second, third, and fourth, attempts. McGill continued to struggle and the half ended 42-24 in favour of Sir George.

Redmen coach Sam Wimsner attributed his club's meagre 24-point production to a number of

factors. "We were standing around...only Peredy (centre George) was hitting the boards...we scrambled around on defence...neither our man-to-man nor our 2-1-2 was effective." Georgian coach Mike Hickey felt that his team "played pressure defence...we were hurrying their shots...they couldn't play their game."

In the second half, both offences appeared more cohesive, but McGill was unable to gain any ground. The closest they could come was 14 points at 44-30, while at one time they were down by 27 at 69-42. Georgian guards Tom Brethel and Charlie Chambers began hitting in the second half, Chambers finishing the evening with 23 points and Brethel flashing his all-Canadian status to finish with 14. Phillips had 11 points, Pelzer 12, and Eddie Fields 18.

For McGill, Jeff Sahimerdan came off the bench in the second half to hit for 12 points, Kit Kennard potted 10, George Peredy a dismal 8, and Chad Gaffield 10. This gave Kennard an 18-point performance for the game, followed by Peredy, Gaffield, and Sahimerdan all at 12.

But despite Kennard's fine offensive showing, Wimsner was disappointed in his 6'10" forward. Why? Kennard came down with just three rebounds the whole

game, which is something a 6'10" forward should not do. Peredy alone hit the boards for the Redmen, handling 17 rebounds, while second-high was a guard, Larry Kaiser, with 8. In all, Sir George outrebounded McGill 47-40.

Hickey credited the victory in large part to his 6'5" centre Phillips. "Randy played his finest game as a Georgian," Hickey beamed. "He made the difference between a close game and a runaway. I was extremely surprised that he was able to beat McGill on the boards."

Wimsner lamented the fact that he had not gone to Peredy as much as he usually did. The 6 foot 8 inch is averaging well over 20 points a game and his 12-point production against Sir George was almost as disappointing as the team's lack of rebounding.

One of the possible reasons for Peredy's inability to secure the basketball was the number of turnovers his teammates were committing. McGill gave away the ball 30 times; Sir George turned it over 20 times though, which isn't too hot either.

Altogether, a rather dismal affair. Seeing as how McGill and Sir George are two of the top three teams in the league, it's a pretty sad reflection on the state of the QUAA.



Daily photo by Harold Rosenberg
Redman Kit Kennard [33] gives chase to Georgian forward Pat Hickey during last week's contest. In case you are wondering, this Pat Hickey is the same one who writes for our rival newspaper, the Star.

McGill swimmers splash in Ottawa meet

by Charles Cole

WOMEN'S TEAM

McGill women managed to warm themselves in chilly Ottawa last Saturday by winning nine of the twelve events; their point total (65) positively swamped that of the Ottawa team (38). Several new faces, apart from the "big four"—Peggy Delaney (who won four races), Ann Summers (four firsts), Nickie Menemenlis (two firsts and two seconds) and Didi Cornell (she was studying hard), shone in this competition and I'd like you to meet them.

Susan Boyd, a backstroke specialist, led off the victorious 400 medley relay with a 1:20 split. She matched that in winning the individual back and completed the hat-trick when she won the 200 back with a time of 2:53. Her other second place ribbon came in the 400 free relay.

The most fiercely competitive stroke is the crawl simply because so many people swim it. Gloria Bullen competed successfully on Saturday and came up with a second in the 200 free and third in the 100. Her 1:12 split on the 400 free relay helped carry it to a second place finish.

The hardest stroke to learn and to teach is the stroke Myra Chase chose to specialize in. Because of its complexity, the breast stroke is the easiest stroke with which to achieve a place on a national team. Myra is obviously chasing after one of these places in a wise way; she

came second and fourth in the 100 and 200 breasts respectively and gained a third in the 50 free to top her weekend off.

Chris Capouzi swam the 200 free style well enough to come third and she, along with Giselle Seeman, rounded out the 400-yard free style relay squad which, as you all know, came second.

There, you've met five more McGill, athletically mobile, swimmers. As the season slowly sprints toward its March finale, more and more of the team should surface and visibly flower in the barren swimming climate of Quebec. Enough have flowered so far to catch the eye of the organizers of the Waterloo Invitational. McGill, for the first time ever, has been invited to take part in this year's competition. That meeting will take place during the holidays, January 18 and 19.

MEN'S TEAM

After a long and hard bus trip to Ottawa and without having had any dinner, the men's swim team was confronted with very cold water and the prospect of swimming against a tiny eight-man Ottawa swim team. This is absolutely the worst way to begin a swimming competition because the temptation to ask yourself "is it worth it?" becomes very strong. The reality principle looms large in the mind, almost eliminating the last bit of pleasure involved in swimming competition. Indeed, the only pleasure, under these circum-

stances, is derived from winning. That McGill nearly did; the score was 48 to 46.

As usual, McGill did exceptionally well in the front crawl. George Bovell came first in the 200 free with a really good time of 1:56.6. Chris Welch did likewise in the 100 free with a time of 52.3. Chris also tied for first in the 50 free but was given second place on a judge's decision. The 400 free relay rounded out the crawl victories and McGill's depth in this particular stroke was amply shown in this race; our B relay nearly beat Ottawa's A team for second place.

The only other McGill victory came in the 200 back. Phil Wilson came through with a time of 2:27.0.

Hing Yap won twice with personal best-times in the 500 and 1000 yard free styles. Another personal best was chalked up by John Buenell in the 200 breast. John is probably the only competitive swimmer ever to come out of the small Quebec mining town of Matagami. Buenell, in true Horatio Alger fashion, learned how to swim in a river which is a rather refreshing beginning in the quasi-professional world of competitive swimming.

The team's butterfly swimmer, Doug Farnell, was only one second off the minute mark for the 100 and one tenth of a second away from the 24 second barrier in the 50 free.

Hing Yap was pushed by a fellow masochist, James Didonato, in the gruelling 500 and 100 yard front

crawl. James came third in both races.

John Robert, John Jackson and Art Baker round out the group of McGill men's swimmers that placed and they, like the others mentioned, now have a month and a half before their next meet. With this in mind, Coach Staples is leading a small group of swimmers to Fort Lauderdale, Florida for a couple of weeks of training during the holidays.

Women's...

continued from page 27

have synchronized their swimming in a pair of meets, one at the University of Toronto and the other at home. Most notable on the team are the duet combinations of Judy Jones with Maureen Wood and Susan Chopp with Susan Meikle. The University of Toronto meet was the more successful of the two, as McGill finished in third place over a field of eight teams.

Tennis and fencing

In tennis, competition for the Martin Trophy took place during October and November. After others had been eliminated, Ophelia Weeks met Kathy Hewitt in the finals and won the tight competition by scores of 6-4, 4-6, and 6-4.

En garde for the first time this year, McGill's fencers placed

HOCKEY TONIGHT!

Tonight at the McGill Winter Stadium, McGill's faculty of management ice hockey team will face-off against its confreres of the Université de Montréal. This evening's contest is the third in a challenge series which began last year. Each team has one victory. A large crowd is expected as last year's matches drew very well. In fact for the second game, a crowd of approximately 1,000 was present at the U de M's Centre Sportif.

Tonight's contest commences at 9:30 and admission is absolutely nothing.

fourth out of four teams in their opening meet, which is better than placing fifth, of course. Somewhat recuperated, they then travelled to Queens and fenced better than four other teams to claim fourth place in overall competition.

*Half the year has now gone by,
And tired Squaws are asking why,
If they've sweated and strained
and done their best,*

*Why can't they now have a
Christmas rest.
And coaches reply, with whistles
in hand,*

*There are drills to be run, and
games to be planned;
Vacation's for running, for
shooting, and tipping,
For stutter-stepping and
side-slipping!*

— Anonymous would-be poet (??)
and part-time Super Squaw

Happy push-upping, merry Christmas.

McLaughlin scores five goals to pace hockey team

by Dean Anton

Last Saturday afternoon the McGill Redmen travelled to Verdun Stadium to play the Sir George Williams Georgians. The Georgians had come off a big win against Bishop's the night before and our Redmen were trying to get back on a winning note after two successive losses to Trois Rivières and Sherbrooke. The Redmen engineered a great come from behind victory, downing the Georgians 9-6 in one of the most exciting games McGill has played this year.

The game started off slowly with each team feeling the other out, but Sir George struck early with Brian Morin scoring from the slot. As the game progressed, McGill had a few good opportunities to score, but ten minutes into the first period, McGill found themselves down by three goals.

Redmen coach Herb Madill then decided to lift starting goaltender Gerry Paquin in favour of regular netminder Jean Millette. At that point, it looked as if this game would not be any different from the last two McGill played, when they were outscored 20-2.

McGill finally got on the scoreboard at 14:51 of the first frame as Graham McLaughlin blasted a shot from the left circle and cleanly beat Georgian goalie Norm Evans to his stick side. McGill began to skate and apply pressure to the Georgian defence but a quick burst up the ice by Maurice Desfosses in the dying seconds of the period gave Sir George a 4-1 lead.

McLaughlin shines

In the second period the Redmen came out hitting hard and began forcing the Georgians into committing a few errors. At the 26 second mark, Graham McLaughlin narrowed the Georgian lead to two by steering a pass from Mike Callaghan past the fallen Georgian goaler. Unfortunately, Sir George capitalized on a power play four minutes later on a heartbreaking play. Bertrand Hould, while trying vainly to intercept a pass to a Georgian player in front of the McGill net, accidentally deflected the puck by a surprised Millette thus putting Sir George ahead by three again.

McGill, even though they had a few bad breaks go against them, were not to be denied that afternoon, and what transpired in the next five minutes had the



Graham McLaughlin [8] fires one of his five goals as teammate Rob Vrolyk jumps for joy [or else for his life].
Daily photo by Rick Martin

McGill fans cheering madly. Gordie Gow started it off by scoring a goal on a rebound after a shot from the left point by Bill "Maddog" Park. It was at this point in the period that Graham McLaughlin took control of the game with his excellent skating and puck handling ability. He scored three more goals (raising his output to five) in the space of four minutes to give McGill a 6-5 lead.

This advantage was short lived as Alain Vendette potted his second goal of the game, knotting the score at six.

O'Reilly stands out

The period continued to be dominated by the Redmen, but the turning point of the game came when McGill was playing two men short. Bob O'Reilly led the McGill defence in holding the Georgians scoreless by stopping six shots, and by dealing out three crushing checks and two punches in the space of one minute.

The third period was the best period of the game as both teams came out charging in an attempt to break the 6-6 deadlock. At 2:45, Jean Dionne directed a high shot to the stick side of Norm Evans and the puck just caught the upper corner of the net, putting McGill ahead to stay. Sir George kept

fighting back the rest of the game but were unable to penetrate the cohesive McGill defence.

In the last minute of play, Sir George pulled their goaler in favour of an extra attacker to try and salvage a tie, but the strategy failed as Robbie Vrolyk drilled the puck into the empty net. Bertrand Hould rounded out the scoring when Georgian goalie Evans, attempting to clear the puck from the corner, put it on Hould's stick who then flipped it into the vacant cage.

The team was ecstatic after the big win against the Georgians, and all coach Madill could say was "FANTASTIC!"

The win was McGill's fifth

QUAA Hockey Standings

	GP	W	L	T	F	A	Pts.
Loyola	8	7	0	1	56	19	15
McGill	9	5	4	0	38	50	10
UQTR	7	4	2	1	41	26	9
Sherbrooke	5	2	1	2	27	23	6
Sir George	7	2	3	2	40	41	6
Bishop's	7	2	4	1	31	38	5
MacJac	9	0	8	1	32	68	1

against four losses and leaves them in second place for the Christmas break, five points behind league leading Loyola.

NOTES: Bertrand Hould summed up the great team effort by saying "I do the best I am." ...Bob O'Reilly was playing in his hometown rink and a multitude of his followers were present, egging him on to victory....The Redmen have no more regular season games until January 19 at 2 p.m. when they meet Trois Rivières in the McGill Winter Stadium. However, our pucksters will play two exhibition games when they travel to Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island December 20-23.

Super Squaws down Sir George

by Mary-Irene Parker

Well folks, your rink-side reporter for the McGill Super Squaws now brings you the fulfilled Christmas article concerning the ladies of the ice. Actually most of the following news comes from the table-side post mortem held at a local drinking establishment following the Super Squaws' decisive 8-0 victory over Sir George on Friday! Therefore, this article is a conglomerate of the ideas and views I seem to recall being expressed over the foam.

In spite of a goal by Sue Paquette from Kathy White at the 54 second mark of the first period, the skating and team play by both teams appeared to be somewhat like listening to an old 78 played at 16 rpm's. This type of play continued to prevail in the first period despite 3 more goals. Marilyn Staines began her second hat trick of the season at 11:53 by scoring on a pass from Carol Jefferies, and potted another at 12:04 with assists going to Lee Tidmarsh and Gail Cymon. The first period clincher followed when the same line combined such that Lee Tidmarsh scored on a combination of passes from Gail Cymon and Marilyn Staines.

The pace of the second period picked up slightly as Sir George's 9 players once more came to grips with the McGill 16. The Tidmarsh-Cymon-Staines combination clicked again as Staines completed her hat trick at 4:33. Not to be outdone, the next shift jumped on the band wagon as Linda Long scored on a pass from Michel Hooper. This, of course, meant that the defence had to get into the act, so Kathy White took control of the passing sequence from Kathy Harper and Lee Tidmarsh and scored the final second period goal at 11:29.

The third period, still not of the fast action type, focused upon Meredith Mazer's first goal as a new member of the Super Squaw team, as she scored a picture play goal on a pass from Linda Long.

Result: McGill 8, Sir George 0.

Prediction: more fun and excitement as the season resumes in January.

Owl's Head on January 2 or we'll hear from you before (particularly if you're mobile). Have a good time, and damn it, it had better be a white Christmas.

SCHEDULE: On Jan. 2, cars leave Milton Gates at 7:30. There's a meeting at Owl's Head downstairs chalet at 10:00...On Jan. 3 and 4, we will have training through poles and time trials...Want more information? Call Debbie at 931-2312 or Marie at 737-9333...

48 inches of snow today, please??

Three months of running, weight training, stadiums... and what do we get for our efforts? RAIN!! Stinking, wet, cold rain! It's enough to make a ski team take up tiddly-winks. (I'm pretty sure that every now and then our trainer, Skip Sheldon, thinks that most of us have.)

Training camp

Whatever the case, complaining

about the weather isn't going to accomplish much and it's not really what I set out to do. The purpose of this article is to announce the first McGill Ski Team Training Camp in five years. Although "what are you going to ski on?" is still a big question, I'm confident that the guy who's running the snow business will come through with at least an inch or two before January

2. The schedule for the camp comes a little later, but first I want to make it clear that the McGill Ski Team IS NOT restricted to "super skiers". (You should see Frank and Debbie and Peter and....!)

Who can race?

What I'm trying to say is "don't be intimidated by the word 'team'." If you can point your skis downhill and turn pretty much where you want to, then you can race. Why

even some of the veterans have their troubles controlling the skis — Alice ends up in the woods at least twice a day.

If you've never raced before we've got a coach, Ruddy Lovasi, who knows a little about racing and all of us "regulars" are usually more than eager to show off what we know about skiing.

Are you convinced yet?

If you are, we'll either see you at

Gridders provide big story

by Elliott Pap

Glancing over the events of the past semester, there is little doubt that the Redmen football team provided the big story for McGill sports enthusiasts.

After completing the 1972 season with a modest four win—two loss record, the Redmen shot out of the '73 starting gate like a rocket

and never looked back. They steamrolled through their Quebec opposition with alarming ease, and then headed out to Winnipeg for a date in the Western Bowl. There they stunned the Manitoba Bisons 16-0 and won the game that everyone had conceded to the Bisons—everyone, that is, but the Redmen themselves.

The Redmen had now reached the College Bowl, the contest which determined the Canadian championship. McGill hopes for victory were high that November 24 afternoon in Toronto but, alas, they were dashed as the St. Mary's Huskies eked out a 14-6 triumph. And so the McGill Redmen ended a magnificent year with an eight win—one loss record.

Small beginnings

The performance of the Redmen surprised many people. During training camp it was difficult to assess just how good the team was. An intra-squad game played September 8 showed very little and an exhibition match against the Carleton Ravens a week later showed even less.

Against the Ravens, the Redmen were horrible. They did nothing right and were embarrassed 25-6. The outlook, to say the least, was bleak. The local media did not even consider McGill a threat to the Loyola Warriors, the defending league champions. Redmen coach Charlie Baillie later admitted that the College Bowl was the furthest thing from his mind after the Carleton loss.

On September 22, the regular season began as the Redmen travelled to Lennoxville to meet the Bishop's Gaitors. Playing in a driving rainstorm, the Big Red shut out the Gaitors 19-0, fullback Don Cowie scoring all three touchdowns.

The following Saturday, the Redmen routed the vastly inferior Macdonald-John Abbott Clansmen 55-7. People were not impressed, though, for Loyola had defeated the same Clansmen by an even larger margin.

A week later, people were a little more impressed as McGill came from a fourth quarter 11-6 deficit to defeat Loyola 27-11. Now the Redmen were beginning to feel and their efforts were rewarded with a



Redmen fullback Don Cowie [32] was one of the many bright lights this season as he won the QUAA individual scoring championship.

national ranking. They were recognized as one of the ten best teams in the country.

No trouble at all

In subsequent weeks, the Redmen had no trouble disposing of their opposition. A 31-21 triumph over Bishop's was followed by a 37-10 trouncing of the UQTR Patriotes and, finally, a 37-0 shellacking of those pre-season favourite Loyola Warriors.

Final league statistics showed the Redmen sitting on top with a pretty six win—no loss record, scoring 206 points while allowing a mere 49. In addition, Don Cowie claimed the individual scoring title with 54 points.

It was now November 10 and play-off time in the QUAA. Clearly there wasn't a team which deserved a shot at the Redmen but the league nevertheless offered its second place finishers, the UQTR Patriotes, as sacrificial lambs. The contest quickly became a very sad affair for the Patriotes. They fell

behind, and then farther, and farther, and farther, until the final gun sounded with the scoreboard reading McGill 78, UQTR 6.

This victory advanced the Redmen to the Western Bowl where, as already mentioned, they shut out the highly-favoured Manitoba school. Meanwhile, St. Mary's also pulled an upset, defeating the Sir Wilfred Laurier Golden Hawks in the Atlantic Bowl.

Both teams moved into Toronto for the College Bowl, both confident of victory. Sadly for McGill, St. Mary's prevailed in what will always be remembered as the "should-the-Redmen-have-gone-for-the-field-goal" game. Of course, we will never know what might have happened and the debate often rages anew. It is something not easily forgotten.

Thus the Redmen ended the 1973 season on a terribly disappointing note. They were so very close to winning it all and they didn't. What more is there to say?



Elliott Pap's column

POKING FUN AT THE PROS

The sports pages of this year's Daily have rarely been graced with articles concerning the professional sports scene and for good reason—the Star and the Gazette do a more than adequate job. However, once in a while we should take a poke at the pros just to let them know we're around. So here we go with our pre-holiday poke.

The Expos' Big Trade. The recently completed baseball meetings produced a few interesting trades, most noticeably Mike Marshall for Willie Davis. Some of the dialogue following the trade was quite amusing.

"I'm a young 33 year-old," exclaimed Davis to the press.

Honestly now, do you really think Willie would admit he's an old 33, that he's on his last legs, and that he could perhaps play only a year or two more? Don't get us wrong, we're not saying Willie isn't telling us the truth, we're just saying what the hell else do you expect under the circumstances.

The Canadian Football League. The no-blocking-on-punt-returns rule has got to go. The colleges permit blocking, the juniors permit blocking, the high schools permit blocking, yet the CFL sticks to its archaic guns.

Blocking on punt returns would add a whole new dimension to the game and the Alouettes, for example, could send Johnny Rodgers back into single safety instead of the likes of Tony Proudfoot and Ron Perowne. This is not a new opinion, so, in effect, all we are saying is that we agree with Marv Levy one hundred per cent.

The National Football League. Isn't it just downright awful that attendance has fallen at certain stadia due to Congress' lifting of blackouts? (Home cities are now provided with television coverage if the game is sold out 48 hours in advance.) Although the owners (all millionaires) still receive maximum revenues on ticket sales, they claim that the concessions are suffering because of the attendance drop. In other words, the owners are being deprived of milking their fans for every last cent the latter may have.

The National Hockey League. Who cares anymore? The NHL should change its name to the NBL, National Boredom League. According to reports, there is one exciting game for every ten to fifteen stinkeroos. We personally haven't been able to stay awake long enough during a telecast to verify these most slanderous reports.

The World Hockey Association. Who ever cared? The WHA should change its name to the WBA, World Boredom Association. About the only "good" this league has done was to bring parity to the NBL by stealing some of its stars and weakening each team.

The WBA is so well known that we defy you to name the coach of the Minnesota Fighting Sissies.

Grand Prix Wrestling. Isn't it about time that Grand Prix found some referees that are neither deaf, dumb, nor blind?

Picture this. Bad guy Tarzan Tyler bangs his leaded boot on the apron so loudly that the sound reverberates right into your living room. He then kicks good guy Johnny War Eagle on the head knocking him out. The crowd goes wild and screams bloody murder. The referee? He don't know from nuthin'.

Ah yes, the show must go on.

PAP CRAP

Wasn't it a coincidence that Daily photographer Robert Bellini just happened to be taking floor hockey pictures at the very same time my team was playing last week?... It has come time to put a vicious rumour to rest. Touchfootball reporters Oleg Zadorozny and Michel Zelnick are definitely not the same duo of Ken Abramovitch and Fulvio Bussandri, the intramural ice hockey scribes. After all, who could think up pen names like that? (No offense, guys)... This is the last Daily until the commencement of the second term on January 21. Special thanks go out to my production assistant Bob Meer who put in many long hours for no personal gain what-so-ever. (Ps-s-s-s-t, do you think the man's normal?... Finally, a happy holiday to the many readers out there in Daily land. Hope you pass all of your courses. Hope I pass all of mine too...

Floor hockey wrap-up

by Mike Yaffe

There won't be any game reports because of the Christmas cease-fire on the floor hockey front. Play resumes on January 23, 1974.

There have been a few interesting, though disappointing, events since the start of the season. Certain teams couldn't find it within themselves to follow the rules concerning player eligibility. Consequently they have forfeited all the games they have played to-date. Their ultimate fates rest with the SIRC which deals with all transgressions of the rules. As a result before all future games, players will be required to show their ID's before signing in. Defaults are way up over previous years, old McGill student apathy at work again.

Now for the long awaited all-star teams. The prerequisites are: exceptional ability, sportsmanship, and a minimum of referee baiting.

FIRST TEAM: Forwards — I. Dylewski, the best offensive player and, since offence is the best defence, he rates the first half

MVP. E. Salvatori, a very strong two-way player and a very good scorer. L. Arcudi, very fast and an excellent scorer.

Defence—D. Vanin, excellent offensively and an intimidating presence on the hardwood. R. Buono, commands the respect of his team-mates and every other player in the league, not many players hang around the net when he's on the floor.

Goalie — J. Friedlan, the only goalie in the league who appears to be in there by choice and not by default.

SECOND TEAM: Forwards — T. Saleh, a good scorer. A. Baldassarre, excellent all-round performer. L. Galler, deadly shot and possess a desire to win matched only by Wayne Cashman.

Defence — D. Koutis, strongest player in the league. C. O'Ree, probably good enough for the first team but only played one game.

Goalie — all the rest were mediocre at best.

Philip Davidovitch gets the Dave Shultz award as the player who exhibits the least ability and

dirtiest tactics. Armor Forse gets the Howard Cosell award as the player with the biggest mouth and least to say. I get the John Ashley award as the best ref.

The seedings after the first half are:

(1) SLACKERS, they play in the toughest division, the South, and still managed to remain undefeated even though playing the Loopholes, Ballbusters, and Lubrication, all good teams. (2) GO NADS, they are also undefeated, possess an intimidation factor, but lack the Slackers' scoring potential.

(3) GITS, theoretically they should be in first because they are last year's champs and are undefeated, but I feel they lack the size to beat the number one and two teams.

(4) FLYING DICKIES, they were upset by the Loopholes but they still have the guns to go all the way. (5) MBA, best two man team in the league but lack the depth to get by any of the above teams. (6) GREATER OMENTUM, outside hope at best to reach finals.

Happy holidays and see you next term.



Super Squaw goalie "Rosie the Posie" Warren and her teammates hope to enjoy the second half of the season as much as the first.

Women's review

by Ellen Finterz

*Look at 'em shirk, look at 'em shun,
Look at 'em rattle, look at 'em run,
Look at 'em quail, look at 'em
quake,
Look at 'em shrivel, look at 'em
shake,
Look at 'em cower and drop their
jaws
'Cause here come McGill's Super
Squaws.
— Anonymous would-be poet (?)
and part-time Super Squaw*

Of course it isn't always that the Squaws walk onto a court or into a stadium, glare at the opposition, and win a quick game because the challengers have trembled at the sight, turned, and run away. In actual fact, things are only that easy when the opposition happens to be from Sir George. Nevertheless, the inspirational jingle has its moments of truth and so it is hereby offered in good faith to the McGill Super Squaws of various sorts and to their loyal fans. (And if you see no other purpose in it, try repeating the fourth line ten times fast next time you're listening to a dull chemistry lecture.)

Intramurals

Girls from Arts and Science presently share first place in WAA intramural competition. The residences and frats follow in second place, with medicine, nursing, and P&OT in third, and education trailing in fourth place.

The intramural program began early in September with the jogging marathon. For ten days, McGill's stadium track was trod and trampled by the insane portion of our women athletes who drove themselves dizzy running up to a total of 50 miles. Pat Liljelund, Margie Forse, and Lisa Loken were among the most courageous, diligent, obsessed, non compos mentis.

RVC's winning wonderwomen Judy Blood, Janet Essency, Debbie Loecher, Mary-Irene Parker, and Tucker Jameson formed the core of the intramural field

hockey team which bruised its way to victory and the field hockey trophy. In soccer, it was again RVC'ers — Roberta Nowlan, Mary Alexander, Linda Long, Blood, and Parker, among others — charging up and down the field, accepting wins by default, and claiming the championship Intramural Soccer Trophy.

Intramural golf and the swimming and diving meet were both cancelled due to lack of participation, but the badminton elimination tournament was a popular success, with Alpha Connelly of Arts and Science coming out on top, while in the synchrothon, Nicki Menemlis, also of Arts and Science, was the winner.

Field hockey

Of the teams to bring McGill's Red and White to other schools this year, the intermediate and senior field hockey squads were the first. Surely you remember them? They were the people you saw thrashing around on lower campus throughout September and October at 7:30 in the morning and 9:30 at night — the ones running and hitting at the command of a whistle, the ones slapping and sliding in the rain and the mud. Coach Josephine Fiske's intermediate team had the most impressive season a team could hope for, in registering nine shutouts for the nine games they played to finish first in their league. The senior team, coached by Jan Meyer, was expected to win the cup of the OWIAA field hockey program, but some hard luck during the final play-offs forced the team to settle for second place. It was a disappointment, but as a whole, the season was a success, with several members making the Quebec provincial team.

Volleyball

A McGill volleyballer is probably the most easily identifiable athlete of all the Super Squaws. Among her characteristic features are skinned knees, bruised shoulders, and red forearms. Trained to live on her toes (knees bent, hands ready...),

you say "to the left", and she plunges through the air, reaches for a save, rolls spectacularly on the floor, and sometimes gets back up. You hold a stopwatch and say "the usual", and she trots backwards for you, side-slips, and stutter-steps. You say "We play Sherbrooke now", and she flexes her forceful fingers, glares disdainfully back at the green and gold uniforms, and chokes.

The volleyball team, coached by Anne Patterson, has had its moments of glory and its moments of disgrace so far this year, although their confrontations with the Sherbrooke Vert et Or have been a perpetual disgrace. Against each of the other teams of the QUAA, McGill has been either a tough contender or an overwhelming victor. After three tournaments and a total of 28 games, the Squaws have a split record of 14 wins and 14 losses. Allison Doupe and Barb Dawson have been the most outstanding contributors to McGill's successful side, though some of the bungling opponents of Sir George's and Mac-Jac's teams should receive equal credit for their help in a few of the Super Squaw victories.

Other Squaws

The Super Squaws clan which prefers sliding on the ice to diving on the floor, has ended the first half of its season with four wins — of which three were shutouts — and a single loss. Coached by Anne Patterson, the team has a solid defense which has allowed only six goals to be scored against them, a fast offense which has been good for 29 goals, and three strong lines, with players Sue Paquette, Marilyn Staines, Lee Tidmarsh, and Kathy White among the team leaders. The skating Squaws' single defeat was suffered at the hands of the hard-hitting Loyola Tommies last week, and with McGill calling for revenge, the second confrontation between the two clubs will be both interesting and crucial.

Sports

On the rocks

McGill curling

by El Presidente

The 1973-74 men's curling season opened last weekend with five teams playing for the right to represent McGill in the QUAA in February.

Steve Ashby pulled a minor upset by defeating Jean Lesperance's team 5-3. Jean's third, Steve Ducat, second Stewart Cohen, and lead Mario Bartali all had slow starts, as the "Flash" scored one in the first end and stole one in each of the next two ends to take a 3-0 lead. Jean made an excellent freeze in the fourth end on his first shot, but his second missed by two feet, so it was 3-1 after four ends.

In the fifth, Jean stole two as the "Flash" missed an out-turn take-out. It looked like the tide had turned and in the sixth Jean was counting one with adequate guards out front. He elected to draw around them to count two, but he hit the guard. That was the key miss of the game. Now the rock was open and the "Flash" made the hit to blank the end.

That seemed to inspire the "Flash's" team as third Malcolm Macleod, second Evan Kirpus, and lead Lorne Merryweather played near-perfect curling for the rest of the game. Steve took two in the seventh, and, in the eighth, his team did not miss a shot and the game was over.

True-to-form

Favourites ran true-to-form in the other game as Eric Dubois whitewashed Neil Brown 14-2. Wayne Tunis was missing from Eric's squad so Gerald Batt and Richard Dubois bore the brunt of the sweeping.

Falling behind 4-0 after two ends, Neil was forced to play a draw game, ignoring the hit unless it would put a rock behind the

guard. Vladimir Freudenreich, Raymond Lee, and Tom Alt played well, but Eric's team played better; so when it was Neil's turn to shoot, most of the rocks in the house belonged to Eric. It was that kind of game.

Evidently, Eric's squad is the team to beat. They have experienced curlers at all four positions and are a well-balanced team. Jean's team are the main challengers and Steve Ashby should have a good chance as well. Bob Boyer, who had the bye, may be a sleeper, and Neil Brown is the longshot of the field.

In mixed League action, Eric Dubois showed fine form as he came from behind to beat "Duck's" team in a close match. Gail Beggs was subbing at the skip's job for "duck," formerly "Schmendrik", who showed up two hours late and ended up sparing for Laurie Ross' team in their first losing effort of the season. They were defeated by the Musical Skips, "Flash" Ashby and "Big G" Macleod. Bob Boyer's quartet defeated Gerald Batt and Neil Brown slightly slaughtered Stewart Cohen as the "Mad Scientist's" front end, July-Veronique Cohen and Doug Stel made amends for their previous altercation. Judy only fell once this time while Janice Tidy, the third, continued to remain neutral in the affair.

SHOT ROCKS: Mixed League meets on Dec. 15, the final Saturday before the holidays: 1 p.m. — 10 vs. 8, 11 vs. 1, 7 vs. 9; 3 p.m. — 3 vs. 5, 4 vs. 6; bye—2...The league will then resume action Sat. January 19th...Consult your schedule for the games in January... Men's League will also resume in January, dates to be determined... Merry X-Mas, Happy Chanukah, and good luck on your exams!!

The women's basketball team has spent the term outclassing all the other Quebec universities and deciding to try for an undefeated season. To prove to what outrageous extent the Squaws have surpassed their challengers, a couple of statistics are effective. McGill has outscored the other teams in the QUAA 532 to 251, which is the same as saying that they won each game by an average score of 76-36. Of course there were flukes — a 59-52 squeaker over Loyola, and a 51-27 doldrums and comedy of errors at the expense of U.Q.T.R. — but in general, their games were won because of a combination of hustle, individual and team work, and excellent coaching by Jan Meyer. The team's greatest advantage has been its depth, a list of outstanding

players would be nearly as long as the roster itself.

Aquatics

The women's swimming and diving team placed second in the International Invitational at the State University of New York in early November. Placing first in each of their events were Ann Summers in the 50 free, Peggy Delaney in the 50 breast, and McGill's medley relay team of DeeDee Cornell, Nickie Menemlis, Delaney, and Summers. In the November 10 McMaster Invitational, the 200 medley relay, Cornell, Delaney, and Menemlis all received placement points for McGill, while Linda Wheeler was McGill's top diver off both the one meter and three meter boards.

McGill's synchronized swimmers continued on page 24

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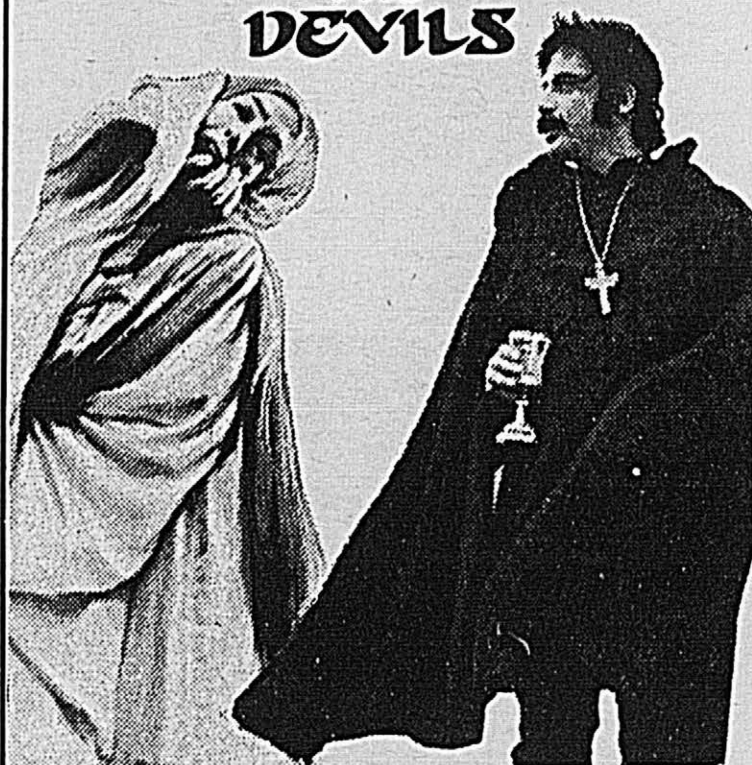
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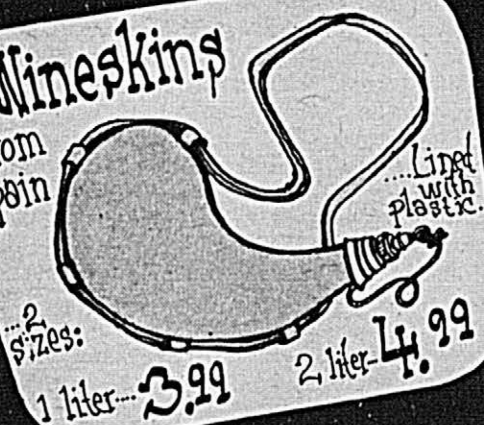
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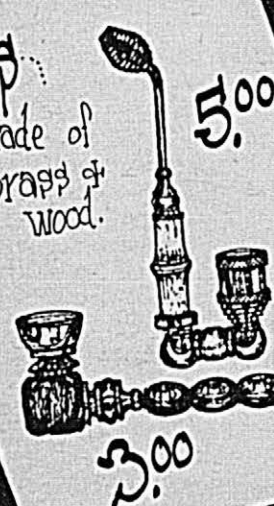
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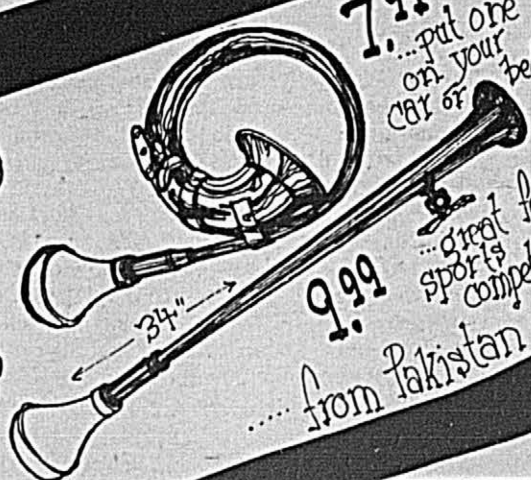


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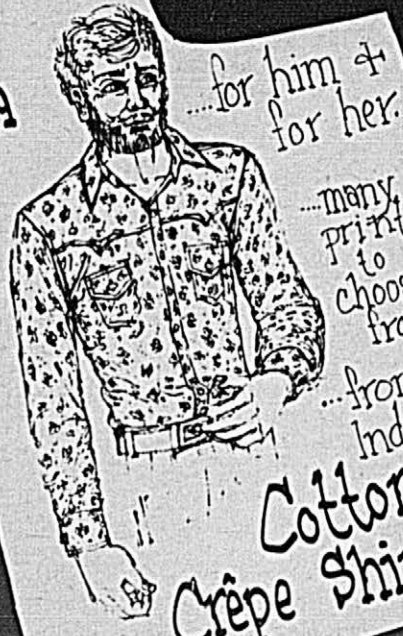


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